The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4721. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Nov. 11 by Ocean Telegraph.

Outbreak of Another Insurrection in Spain.

Arrival of American Colonists in Palestine.

Massacre of American Seamen by Chinese Pirates.

A Terrible Typhoon Between Shanghai and Japan.

The French Preparing to Attack Corea.

ENGLAND.

Parliament.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 11.

Parliament has again been prorogued.

SPAIN.

Outbreak of Another Insurrection.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 11.

News has been received in official quarters that an insurrection has broken out at Barcelona against the Narvaez Government.

PALESTINE.

A Party of American Colonists Arrives at Jaffa.--The Ticonderoga.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 11.

News has been received of the arrival of the bark *Nellie Chapin* at Jaffa, from Jonesport, Me., with one hundred and fifty Americans to colonize in Palestine.

The United States steamer *Ticonderoga* left Jaffa on the 29th ult. for Malta.

CHINA.

Massacre of American Seamen—Telegraph Enterprise in China—Fearful Typhoon.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 11.

The American brig *Lubra* was boarded by pirates on the coast of China (no date). The captain and two men were killed and several wounded.

A United States company has got the consent of the Emperor of China to lay a cable from the Western Union Extension Company's lines on the north to Shanghai.

A fearful typhoon had occurred between Japan and Shanghai. No disasters to the shipping, however, had been reported.

FRANCE AND COREA.

The French Admiral Awaiting Reinforcements.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 11.

The French Admiral was awaiting the arrival of his squadron at Shanghai, in order to proceed to Corea.

AUSTRALIA.

Proposed Export Duty on Gold—Poor Crops.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 11.

It was proposed at Sydney, Australia, to levy a duty of a shilling an ounce on gold exports.

The crops were not extraordinarily good on the island. Of some articles only half of last year's crops was expected.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 11.

The following are the closing prices of American Securities last evening:

Erie Railroad Shares	52
Illinois Central Shares	77
U. S. Five-Twenties	69

MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Nov. 11.

The Anchor Line's steamship *Iowa*, from New-York Oct. 27, touched here last night *en route* to Liverpool.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

INDIA.

Details of the Dreadful Famine in Orissa—The Wide Extent of the Destitution—Forebodings of the Future—The Barriers of Caste—The Attempts at Relief.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NORTH INDIA, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

American readers know very little, and long may they retain such happy ignorance, of what is meant by the statement that a famine is raging in such and such a place; but this land of crowded population, defective agriculture, and total lack of adequate means of communication, is often visited by such calamities. In such a wide extended region, where at the very best man wages but an unequal warfare in his strife for existence, scarce a year passes by in which some portion of the people do not feel the pangs of unsatisfied hunger. There may be overflowing abundance in one district, and the greatest suffering in the next; because in the absence of railroads and even proper highways, the small additional quantity of food which may be imported into a suffering community, will be so much increased in price by the cost of freight and the unscrupulous extortion of the merchants, as to beyond the reach of the most needy.

To the southward and westward of Calcutta, between the Hoogly and Mahanuddy Rivers, lies a populous region, comprising parts of Orissa and the adjacent provinces, which is at present visited by this terrible scourge, and, in spite of the generous efforts of the citizens of Calcutta and other cities, and of a well-conceived system of relief inaugurated (alas that it came so late) by the authorities, is the scene of untold misery. Imagine a compact population of five or six millions of people, the adult males among whom are able to earn as their average monthly wages $2 each. Suppose them to depend almost altogether for subsistence upon the produce of their paddy-fields, which depend for their fruitfulness on the abundance of the annual rains, and which in an ordinary season would afford food and seed for the district, but none for exportation. Suppose now the rain of a single season to be withheld from such a district; let the price of grain be raised to such a point that the labor of a family for a week shall barely suffice to procure them food for a single day, and can any one fail to see what horrors must be the result?

Again, in other lands the pity, sympathy and sense of duty of those who in such a region had means of any kind would lead them to the greatest efforts for their less fortunate neighbors; but here, where caste interposes on every hand its iron barriers, and introduces hatred, suspicion and contempt among those who ought to be friends, the suffering is incalculably increased. It is true that some few of the wealthy natives of Calcutta and elsewhere, shamed by the example of the despised foreigner, and of the spirited Parsee, have come forward with unwonted liberality; but still it is true that hundreds have been starved to death who in any Christian community would have been saved. They died because of Hindooism, and yet this is the religion which ignorant sentimentalists delight to compare with Christianity to the discredit of the latter. A few months' residence in Orissa in the Summer of 1866 would have benefited their judgment.

So little hope was there of being able to find aid at home that soon thousands of unhappy people were compelled to leave their homes to seek help elsewhere. The roads were filled in every direction with haggard faces and emaciated forms. A Calcutta paper of Aug. 16 says: "Twenty thousand paupers from the famine-stricken districts have inundated Calcutta, and the arrivals are reckoned at 200 a day." We have on the highest authority a frightful picture of the prevailing destitution, especially in Cuttack. "It would be difficult to exaggerate the magnitude and extent of the calamity. All the accounts I have seen have underrated it. It is difficult to obtain reliable statistics as to the mortality from famine and cholera occasioned by it, but all that I have seen and heard has convinced me that it has been on a scale of frightful magnitude. Nor have we seen the end of our trouble. There are still four long, dark months before us, and though for a month past there has seemed some slight abatement in the distress, it is, I fear, to be chiefly attributed to the larger scale on which relief has been administered. Nor should it be forgotten that many have been injured in their constitutions by insufficient and improper food, and are marked to fall by the first attack of disease."

In the four districts of Bolasare, Midnapoor, Sarum and Tirhoot over 40,000 non-laboring paupers were being daily relieved in the latter part of July, beside 7,000 who were able to make some return for food by working. A week later we find 34,000 daily relieved in Bolasare and Midnapoor alone, while Pooree and Nudda add 17,000 more to the sad list. *It is believed that in Cuttack the majority of the people must die before relief can reach them.* While 1,000 persons a day were perishing at the single station of Bolasare, a vessel, the *Tubal Cain*, which was bringing them food, was driven off by a storm and compelled to throw overboard 1,500 bags of rice.

But this is not all, and possibly not the worst. The new crop of rice will soon be obtained, but it is likely to add a new source of danger, for, lacking other food, the poor people will devour it in its immature and unwholesome state, and a dreadful pestilence will probably thus be produced. Until the land can be covered with a network of railroads and canals there seems no escape from the frequent repetition of such calamities, and that day is far distant.

STEUBENVILLE.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE ELECTIONS AND THE SOUTH.

The President and the South.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

The result of the late Northern elections makes it very certain that the Radicals will have a two-thirds vote in the next Congress of the United States, as they have in this Congress, and that, backed up by a large majority of the Northern people, who are thoroughly Jacobin in their feelings and sentiments, they will be emboldened to do almost anything which hatred and fear of the South may suggest to their sordid and vindictive minds. We think it certain that the South will be excluded from all participation in the affairs of the Government for an indefinite period to come, certainly until after the next Presidential election; that we will be held in a territorial condition and be subject to all the annoyances, discriminations and outrages that a fanatical party, flushed with fresh victory, may think proper to impose upon a helpless people, in order to make them submissive to their arbitrary will and power. It is true the President stands between Congress and the people, and may do something to mitigate our condition and shield us from worse calamities than those we now endure. But as Congress is now constituted, *the President is almost as helpless as the South*, and as much the object of Jacobin wrath. If there should be any necessity for his impeachment he will certainly be impeached, and have his head taken off, perhaps, as was the head of Charles I., of England. Nor do we see how the President can resist such an outrage, for he has already recognized Congress as now constituted to be a constitutional body, and if it be so, then they have a constitutional right to impeach and remove him, and he can say nor do nothing. Besides, we don't believe that any large portion of the people of the North are capable of fighting for constitutional liberty, and that, in a crisis, they would abandon the President, and yield a tame submission to the revolutionary behests of Thad. Stevens and Ben. Butler! Thousands of them will vote and talk rightly, as they have done in the late elections, but when the issues come to anything more serious, they will leave the President and the South to the tender mercies of the Jacobins, while they will take care of themselves and the almighty dollar.

These are sad and discouraging reflections, but we honestly believe them to be true, and give them to our readers for what they are worth. There is but one process that we can see by which the country can be extricated from its present dilemma, and its constitutional liberties preserved from total wreck, and that is *for the President to formally announce by proclamation, at the close of the present Congress, that the next or new Congress shall be composed, as the Constitution requires, of two Senators from each State, and the proper number of Representatives from all the States, and that he will enforce this part of the Constitution and the law by the whole power of the army and navy of the United States.* Unless he does this, the country will be cursed with a sectional and factious Congress, until every vestige of constitutional liberty and peace is destroyed forever.

Just as We Thought.

From the Richmond Whig.

Just as we thought, just as we said they would do, the Radicals have swept the North, and in that word we include the West, *which seems to rival New-England in radicalism.* We are accustomed to distinguish the Western from the Northern States by kind, almost tender, phrases, and to expect from them manifestations of conservatism not looked for in the former. We will not be apt to do so hereafter. The West is thoroughly imbued with the rancorous spirit of radicalism. Some of the heartiest haters and bitterest persecutors of the South are from the Western and Northwestern States—such as Wade, Schenck, Shellabarger, Julian, Grimes, &c. With the exception of Maryland and unflinching little Delaware, which always thinks and acts for herself, the whole North has gone just as we expected—for itself—against the South, against the Union and against the Constitution. Not even could the heavy Conservative majority in New-York City redeem the State of New-York. The majorities in the rural districts more than counterbalanced it.

We are happy to be able to say that the spirits of our people do not appear at all depressed by the results of these elections. They expected nothing else, and are therefore not disappointed. The indications are that the Northern sectional party has rather lost than gained. It had already reached that position in which it had everything to fear, little to hope. It could not expect to increase its power by new accessions—but had cause to apprehend the losses and gliding away of its strength. Radicalism may be said to have attained its culminating point, and henceforward its course will be downward.

The effect of these elections upon the fate of the Constitutional Amendment is the interesting point of inquiry. The fidelity of Maryland and Delaware to Conservatism has, as far as we can judge, sealed the fate of that Amendment. *It required but ten States to defeat it, and we now have fourteen arrayed against it.* There would seem to be but one mode of securing its passage, and that is by the erection of some of the paltry Territories into States. This Congress will not scruple to do, if it can accomplish it. The President will doubtless be ready to apply his veto to such measures, but the Radicals in Congress have the numerical power to override his veto. They can, if necessary, increase that power by excluding the few Conservatives returned to the House of Representatives, and giving their seats to Radical contestants. No one familiar with the history of Congress at its last session can doubt its readiness to adopt any measure necessary to consummate the policy of the Radicals. We shall not waste time in speculating upon future political eventualities. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

Duty of the Southern People.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The great Democratic majority of New-York City was overcome by the still greater gains for the Radicals in the counties of the State, and victory remains with the latter.

In the other States which held elections on Tuesday Radicalism ran wild, except in Delaware and Maryland. The State of Butler and Banks took the lead in the extravagance, both in majority and by the election of several negroes to the Legislature. The latter circumstance, indeed, was very appropriate for Massachusetts, and it would have been still more happy and fitting if she had elected none but negroes, both to her Legislature and to represent her in Congress.

What game the Radicals propose to play with the peace and prosperity of the country, now that they have established their sway for another Congressional term, we shall see soon enough. There is only one solace for the South: *Southern oppression is national weakness. Southern unrest is general financial disorder. Southern prostration is general disturbance and distress.* And all the resolutions and pledges and oaths to pay the public debt, will not avail to establish the public credit, so long as ten States are denied recognition, and their people neither entertained as friends nor dismissed in amity as strangers, but held as enemies, and diligently informed that they are so regarded. The people of the North will yet see, that such a course so far from being statesmanlike, is the quintessence of folly. Meantime nothing remains for the Southern people but to attend quietly to their material development. Politically we need not trouble ourselves with speculations, or plans, or prophecies. Eminently applicable to our case is the universal truth that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof; as is also the maxim that "the duty of life consists in doing the duty that lies next to us." We need not now look beyond the present day and the present duty.

The result of the elections in Delaware and Maryland settles the defeat of the Constitutional Amendment. The oppressive measures embraced in that instrument will, therefore, if put in force, rest on no higher authority than the arbitrary will irregularly expressed, of an intolerant faction, dominant for the time.

The Future of Politics.

From the Lynchburgh Virginian.

We may witness very stirring events long before the period for another Presidential election shall arrive. Within thirty days from this time, when Congress shall have been nearly a week in session, the programme will be out. That it will indicate more intense bitterness toward the President and the people of the South, we cannot doubt. The long pent-up and concentrated venom of the men who lust for our property and thirst for our blood will then manifest itself without restraint. Backed by the majorities recently given for their party in all the States of the North and West, their insolence and intolerance will know no bounds; and we may therefore expect an exhibition of rancor and demonstrations of ill-will toward us, compared with which the previous outgivings were moderation itself. It only remains, therefore, for the South to be prudent, and the Conservatives of the North to stand firm and let the Radical Jacobins know that this Government is to be preserved. If the million and more of men in the North who have voted against this party yield, all will be lost, and we shall be in the midst of revolution and anarchy before this year of grace shall terminate.

The New Era.

From the Lynchburgh Virginian.

Our readers were advised by telegraph yesterday that Massachusetts had done herself the high honor of sending two colored men to her Legislature. She might have done still better and constituted the whole Legislature of gentlemen of color. As it is, the two unhappy gentlemen who have been chosen may be embarrassed by the lack of suitable associates. They cannot have much respect for "the poor white trash" by which they will be surrounded. They may claim also, that something more is due to the sentiment that is all-pervading in Massachusetts, than this meagre representation of a class for whom white men in the Old Bay State are willing to enslave and degrade their own race.

Two gentlemen of color amidst several hundred howling dervishes of abolition and miscegenation is not a fair proportion, as all must admit, of the lawmakers. But this, perhaps, is only the beginning; the first auspicious sign of that glorious era that is before us, when the shape of a man's nose and heel, the color of his skin, and the oder exhaled from his body, are to be one of trivial importance. All hail Massachusetts! Honored State! Long may thy praise be sounded in the land of the free and the home of the brave! Thou art peerless and alone. Thou hast set the first example of victory over unworthy prejudices, and illustrated the truth of the "Declaration" that all men are not only free, but *equal;* equal in all respects. Only one step further remains, and that is to supplant Wilson and Sumner with gentlemen of color, and give the seat once filled by John Hancock and the Winthrops to a downtrodden son of Ham. It must come to this, and the sooner the better. The self-sacrificing Sumner and the pious Wilson cannot object. This is what they have been laboring for, and "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

The Conservative Party Not Swept Away.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Although the Conservatives have been defeated in the recent elections in the Northern States their labors are far from being fruitless. They have made a noble and gallant struggle for Constitutional liberty. Overborne for a time by passion and prejudice, they have nevertheless exhibited a strength which will do much to hold in check the violence and excess of the Radical faction. The fact that they have gained in the popular vote cannot be ignored; still less that with the South they make a majority of not less than half a million of the white men of the country. That such a majority can be permanently ruled by a minority is impossible.

One of our most judicious cotemporaries says that the Conservative organization has been "swept away like chaff, and will be heard of no more." We are compelled to regard this as a hasty and inaccurate conclusion. Such a party as the Conservative Party of the North is too strong, too honest and too resolute to lose their self-respect or to abandon the hopes which have led them to defy the Radicals in behalf of the South and a violated Constitution. On the contrary, we believe that they will gain each day in tone and numbers until victory shall crown their honorable endeavors with a glorious success. Discarding all gloomy prophecies, let us present a bold and cheerful front to the common enemy. We seize this occasion to express to the Northern Conservatives, in behalf of the South, our heartfelt thanks for the energy and spirit they have exhibited in the canvass; and the fact of their temporary defeat in no wise lessens our respect and gratitude.

The Gains in Michigan.

From the Detroit Post.

There is probably no State which can boast of as large Republican gains as Michigan. In 1860 the State gave a majority of 23,000. That was considered high-water mark. In no subsequent election has it been reached, until at last the great Republican flood of 1866 goes far beyond it. Our majority is undoubtedly over 26,000, and may reach and even exceed 30,000, when all the official returns are in. Our triumph in the two districts which but a few days ago were considered debatable ground goes beyond our most sanguine expectations. The official figures will put Beaman's majority in the First at over 4,600, and Trowbridge's, in the Fifth, at about 2,000. The Democratic candidates in the other districts are entirely out of sight. The Republican gains in some localities, for instance among the German population in St. Clair County, are most surprising. The oldest Democratic strongholds, like Monroe and Wayne Counties, are broken up. Monroe County reports a Republican majority of 150, a gain of 950, and in Wayne County the Democratic Party seems to be in a fearful state of demoralization. We have reduced the Democratic majority on the Congressional ticket in the City of Detroit to less than 50, and in Wayne County to about 480, and elected several candidates on the city, county and legislative tickets. If the Republicans are true to themselves, nothing can prevent them from wiping out the Democratic majority altogether at the next trial. We hear of only three of the many hundreds of towns in this State in which the Democrats have made slight gains; in all the rest the gains, and unprecedentedly heavy gains, too, are on the Republican side. The country was highly elated when the news of the increased Republican majorities in Maine and Vermont went abroad. But in point of Republican gains, Michigan may proudly claim to be the banner State of the Union.

Where the Responsibility Lies.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Old Dominion, Nov. 9.

The immediate cause of this result is traceable to the Democratic Party of the North. They made half-way pretensions in their support of the Conservative movement inaugurated at Philadelphia, and as we predicted, have come out of the contest second best. They undertook to carry the elections upon the strength of party alone, and have failed. By throwing away the chances offered at Philadelphia, by the National Convention, and falling back upon the strength of their old party, they drove the Conservative Republicans to the Radical side of the contest, and converted thousands of men, who should and would have worked with them shoulder to shoulder, under a Conservative leadership, into political enemies. The fact is, the Democracy of the North, in their attempt to save their name and old party organization, have not only suffered defeat, *but have proved their friendship for the South to be nothing more than a desire to use her as a cat's paw* to take Northern Democratic chesnuts, of the Hoffman, Morrissey, Wood, Vallandingham & Co. stamp out of the fire. If the Democrats of New-York had nominated Gen. Dix, and consigned their old party name to the shades of the past, and come out as the National Union Party, there is nothing more certain than that they would have carried the State by a large majority. But they followed in the wake of Pennsylvania, and repudiated the conservative movement, and like the Heister Clymer party, have been beaten. *The dissolution of the Democratic Party in 1860 at Charleston was final. It can never become a great national party again.* Like the old Whig Party, it is numbered with the things that were, and all attempts to revive it will end in defeat. The friendship professed by these old partisans of the North for the South is *nothing more nor less than a political farce, poorly played at that, and the sooner we make up our minds to this fact* the better it will be for all concerned. We have had enough of these political Bourbons. They have ruined themselves, the Conservative movement, and given the Radicals the reins of Government.

The Constitutional Amendment and the North Carolina Legislature.

The Salisbury (N. C.) *Old North State* of the 8th inst. speaks as follows in relation to the Constitutional Amendment, and the duties of the members of the Legislature:

"The Legislature, which meets in Raleigh on the 19th inst., will be called upon to consider the Amendment, which will be laid before that body by Gov. Worth. That they will reject it we have no doubt—Gov. Worth will, we think, recommend such a course in his message. But we disagree with the suggestion of a cotemporary that it should be laid upon the table without discussion. No proposition can be of a graver or more solemn character than one to amend the Federal Constitution, and whatever we may think of the motives which prompted the majority in Congress to present it to the States for their ratification, it should yet receive the most respectful consideration. All partisan feelings should be laid aside, and the discussion should be upon its merits solely. Nothing should be said in any degree disrespectful to Congress or the Federal Government. We agree with the suggestion of another able cotemporary, that it should be referred to a joint committee of the ablest members of both Houses of the General Assembly, who, after a thorough and patient consideration, will present such a report as will fully vindicate to the nation the action of the body which they represent. Such seems to us to be the proper course, and we hope it will be pursued. Never did weightier responsibilities rest upon any body than upon the present Legislature.

The Third Section of the Amendment--A Loyal Southerner on the Secession Leaders.

A series of articles favoring the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by the Southern States, is being published in the Huntsville (Ala.) *Advocate*. They are all by the same writer, and the *Advocate* states that the letters have attracted a larger share of public attention in Alabama than any similar letters since the celebrated series in 1860, from the pen of Hon. John A. Campbell, of Mobile, against secession. The letters are addressed to the Alabama Legislature. From one relating to the third section of the Amendment we quote the following:

"History will declare that a milder and more healing cup of medicated elements was never presented to the lips of a rebellious community as a corrective for the body politic. It strikes at the root of the disease, and eradicates the prime cause of the morbid action. Recognizing the former political leaders of the seceding States as the instigators of the great National calamity, it disqualifies them from again holding those positions of trust which was the lever of their political power. It holds them responsible for that wily diplomacy which, under seemingly patriotic motives, disintegrated the great Democratic Party, for the purpose of securing the election of the Chicago nominee as the inauguration of the secession programme. It brands them with that criminal negation of the duties of statesmen, which dismissed with a studied contempt the hope so dearly cherished by Southern patriots of adjusting the questions of the day, through the instrumentality of a National Convention.

It commemorates by a constitutional punishment that wild and wicked ambition, which held as nothing the splendid prestige which our country held among the nations of the earth, as well as its security to liberty and property, its universal prosperity, its ripening intelligence, its purity of morals and religion, and its wonderful internal development. It estimates at its proper worth that empiricism which desolated the South, bankrupted families who were surrounded by everything that wealth could bestow, closed up our schools and churches for years, killed so many hundreds of thousands of her sons by the sword, consigned so many of her fathers and mothers to a more bitter death by grief, broke the hearts of her wives and sisters with sorrow, demoralizing the whole community, and debauched the patriotism of the whole South. And it holds the secession leaders especially responsible for the two last dreadful years of that war of rebellion, when not a hope of success against the Government was honestly entertained by any man in his proper senses; and during which nothing was feasible but a postponement of that day of reckoning which had such terrors for them. That destructive retrograde from Vicksburgh; that funeral march from Chattanooga to Marietta, every step of which planted a hundred graves; that carnival of suicide which Hood rioted in from Pulaski to Nashville; that flood of gore which Lee poured out from the Wilderness to his surrender; all so wanton, and so unavailing to a cause which was lost at Donaldson, at Shiloh, and at Vicksburgh; these are among the witnesses that testify that the country can lose nothing by a disqualification for office of men who advised and defended the grandest, and most useless slaughter that the world ever witnessed."

VERMONT.

Personnel of the Legislature.

A correspondent of the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* writes as follows from Montpelier:

There are in the House one hundred and forty-seven farmers, twenty-two merchants, thirteen lawyers, twelve manufacturers, nine ministers and six doctors, besides a musician, a hotel clerk, a soapstone dealer, a retired merchant, and one man quite out of business, not to mention divers other crafts and employments that have one or more representatives. Two hundred and nine were born in Vermont, fifteen in New-Hampshire, nine in Massachusetts, and five in New-York. Sixty-nine are Congregationalists, thirty-nine are Methodists, thirty are Babtists, twenty-one are Universalists, and thirty-eight have no preference. Orleans County furnishes both the patriarch and the "titman" of the House, the former being Dyer Bill, of Albany, 73 years old, and the latter Isaac D. Bemis, 25 years old.

In the Senate there are ten farmers, seven lawyers, five merchants, two sash manufacturers, two physicians, a tin-smith, a cashier, a marble dealer and a teacher. Twenty-five Senators were born in Vermont, three in Massachusetts, and one each in New-York and New-Hampshire. Thirteen are Congregationalists, five Episcopalians, four Universalists, one each Unitarian, Christian, (with long i in the first syllable) Baptist and Methodist, and three have no preference. The patriarch of the Senate is Hon. Daniel Kellogg, of Windham County, seventy-five years old; the two youngest Senators are Hon. Geo. N. Dale, of Essex, and Hon. R. S. Taft, of Chittenden, each of them in his 32d year.

The most experienced legislator in the Senate is Hon. Hiram Harlow, of Windsor County, who has been a member of one house or the other for eight years. He is one of the silent members, never making a speech, however short. Hons. Bradley Barlow and A. G. Soule, of Franklin County, have each had six years' experience. In the House, Hon. A. L. Miner, of Manchester, is the veteran, having seen ten years of service. Mr. Harris, of Windham, Mr. Prout, of Rutland, Mr. Bradley, of Sheffield, and Mr. Stewart, of Middlebury, have served seven years each. Among those who have been connected with the Legislature, in one capacity or another, for five years, are Hon. A. B. Gardner, Hon. S. M. Dorr, Hon. B. W. Hyde, Hon. Charles Reed, Rev. Pliny H. White, Henry Clark, Esq., John H. Flagg, Esq. Representative Sanborn, of Peacham, and Senator Sanborn, of Caledonia County, are brothers, and no longer ago than last year were opposing candidates for the seat now occupied by the former.

OHIO.

Meeting of the Democratic State Committee—State Convention Called—The Party Organization to be Maintained.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, Nov. 9.

Yesterday (Thursday, Nov. 8,) the Democratic State Central Committee and leading Democrats, among whom were Hons. Allen G. Thurman, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, Col. Geo. W. McCook, Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, Judge Van Trump, Col. Geo. W. Manypenny, D. J. Callen, Esq., Capt. James, James F. Charlesworth, Esq., Maj. Wm. M. Armstrong, Hon. Thomas Beer, W. H. Arnold, Esq., and Gen. Lahm, met in consultation with reference to the interests of the Democratic Party. After a full discussion of the subject, it was decided to hold the Democratic State Convention to make nominations on the ensuing 8th of January.

In one matter there was absolute unanimity. That was with reference to maintaining the Democratic organization, and giving unflinching advocacy to those principles that gave to the party its power in the Government and its glorious fame. Not a man in attendance favored anything that looked to the lowering of the Democratic crest, or that its colors should be even temporarily lowered. Not a member present was in the least discouraged at the result of the late elections, but looked at them as a stimulus that promised the reward of sublime victory for unfaltering and uncompromising labor in the future. The fact that the party had increased numerically in the face of the unparalleled appeals to passion that had been made by the Opposition, and the prodigal expenditure of money, was regarded as most encouraging.

Instead, therefore, of the result of the elections suggesting the propriety of the abandonment of the party organization, it furnished a most potential reason why the party should take the earliest opportunity to give expression in State Convention to its unyielding determination to labor for Union and the conservation of the Constitution, and to support the Administration in so far as it shall work to this end.

Clark B. Cochrane's Defeat.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Very general regret is felt and expressed at the defeat of Clark B. Cochrane, our candidate for Assembly in the Third District of this county. Many of our exchanges, appreciating the eminent fitness of Mr. Cochrane for the place, join in these expressions of regret, and wonder how our citizens could have been so indifferent to their local interests, and the general interests of the State, as to permit his defeat.

But it should be remembered that the district was overwhelmingly Democratic. The old district, in which he ran successfully last year, had a Democratic majority of 622. But, in making the new apportionment, the Seventh Ward was added to the district, increasing the Democratic majority 546, (taking the Governor's vote in 1864,) thus making an aggregate majority of 1,168 to be overcome. Mr. Cochrane overcame the Democratic majority of 622 in the old district, and 456 of the 546 majority which was added by attaching the Seventh Ward—falling behind but 90 votes in a district having a Democratic majority of 1,168. This was good running, and sufficiently indicated the wishes of the more respectable portion of the Democratic Party. If the battle could be fought over again, the result would be different.

Political Items.

Flake's Galveston *Bulletin* contains a statement in a letter from a prominent citizen of Austin, Texas, that Gov. Throckmorton will soon call an extra session of the Legislature, on some pretext, in order that it may ratify the Constitutional Amendment, and thus prepare the way to complete rehabilitation. By this means he seeks to avoid the inconsistency of sending two messages to the Legislature—one against and one in favor of the Amendment—at the same session.

The law in Missouri provides that the polls shall be kept open from sunrise until sunset. At the late election in some localities votes were thrown after the regular closing of the polls, and the question whether such votes shall be counted must be decided by the Secretary of State before the actual majorities can be determined. The election of some officers depends upon the decision he makes.

The St. Louis *Democrat* states that Gen. McNeil sent the following dispatch to the President on the evening of election day:

SIR: If you have not yet forwarded my commission, as Surveyor of this port, please do not, for the people have chosen me to a more desirable office.

JOHN McNEIL.

The Chicago (Ill.) *Times*, (Dem.,) of the 9th inst., says: "In the Twelfth Congressional District of this State, Baker is reëlected over Morrison. In the Thirteenth District, both sides still claim the victory. We must confess that we do not feel entirely confident of the election of Allen."

Thirty-six counties in Missouri give a Radical majority of over 11,000. The same counties gave a majority against the new Constitution of 5,576, showing a gain of nearly 17,000. The counties to be heard from gave Lincoln, in 1864, about 21,000 majority.

In the Ninth Congressional District in Massachusetts, Mr. Washburn, the Republican candidate, has 10,231 majority in a vote of 11,893. This is the largest majority of any candidate for Congress in the State.

A St. Louis Republican paper complains of errors in the election returns, as published by a Democratic cotemporary, and says: "Though very much of a Copperhead, it is not much of an *adder*."

In the Missouri Legislature the Radicals have have a large majority, and it is thought probable that they will elect Charles D. Drake as successor of United States Senator B. Gratz Brown.

In Boston, at the recent election, Wendell Phillips received 20 votes for Governor, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison 16 for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Republican majority in Massachusetts now exceeds the total vote of the Whig Party in its palmiest days.

The Detroit *Advertiser* has observed that when the Democratic Party uses a soldier it uses him up.

THE FENIAN BONDS.

The Bonds of the Irish Republic Falling into Discredit among the Fenians—Boston Bondholders Clamorous for the Return of their Money.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sunday, Nov. 11, 1866.

The parties in this City, engaged in collecting the bonds of the Irish Republic, issued by the Head Centre of the Circles of the Fenian Brotherhood, from time to time, during the past year, for the purpose of holding the parties issuing them responsible for the amounts, will meet with unexpected difficulties. It is said that this movement has been inaugurated for the purpose of ascertaining where the money has gone to—who conceived the idea of raising an Irish fund—who put the scheme into operation, and ascertain, if possible, the purposes to which the money has been applied.

Thousands of those who contributed their hard earnings to assist the "men in the cap," now feel that they have been made the victims of designing men, and demand a legal investigation; but there is a difference of opinion in some Fenian quarters as to the policy of this step, and as to the legal liability of the parties. Some of those who demand their money back, urge that it was obtained under false pretences. Those who are still hoping to see the independence of Ireland realized, contend that there has been no fraud practiced whatever.

It will be remembered that the bonds themselves bear upon their face the stipulation that they are not payable until "after the establishment of the Irish Republic," and it is upon this ground that the issuers of the bonds expect to defeat the prosecutors. The securities, it will also be urged, were issued in good faith, and the takers accepted them in the same spirit.

The courts will have a nice question to decide, however, when it is shown that these bonds were issued for the purpose of invading a country with which the United States are at peace. On this account they may be invalid, as it is not likely the courts would make any decision conflicting with the neutrality laws. Others urge, with a good deal of reason, that the money exchanged for these bonds was simply a donation, and at the same time never expected to be refunded.

The whole matter will get into our courts soon, and it remains to be seen if the bondholders of the Irish Republic have any remedy. The amount of bonds disposed of in this City during the Fenian excitement is not less than $100,000.

CALIFORNIA.

Shipment of Treasure and Wheat—Receipts of Bullion—Financial News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The steamer *Constitution*, for Panama, sailed to-day with $866,000 in treasure, of which $602,000 is for New-York. She also carried 100 tons of wheat and 20 tons of flour. Among her passengers are Wm. M. Stewart, United States Senator from Nevada, and G. H. Mumford, of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Wheat sold to-day at $2 10 per 100 pounds. Hawaiian sugar, 10c. Ochotsk codfish, 8½c. Receipts of bullion—Yellow Jacket, Oct. 9, $180,000; Hale & Norcross, $150,000; Gould & Curry, $114,000; Crown Point, $110,000; Chollar, $60,000; Empire Mill, $42,000; Savage, $210,000.

The following dividends have been declared: Imperial, $8 per share; Hale & Norcross, $100 per foot; Crown Point, $50 per foot.

Mining stocks have generally improved: Savage, $14 90; Crown Point, $8 50; Yellow Jacket, $6 87; Ophir, $82; Chollar, $180; Empire Mill, $114; Imperial, $110; Belcher, $62. Legal-tenders 70¾.

MEXICO.

Claim for Cannon—The Steamer Continental's Clearance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 10.

Consul Goday claims thirteen cannon recently brought from French fortifications at Mazatlan as the property of the Mexican Republic, and will treat their sale as void.

The clearance of the steamer *Continental*, which sailed on Thursday for San Blas, Manzanillo and Acapulco, was obtained from the Mexican Imperial Consul.

BALTIMORE.

The Police Commissioners—Extra Session of the Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 11.

There is much interest felt to learn the decision of Judge Bartol in the *habeas corpus* case of the Police Commissioners appointed by Gov. Swann to succeed the old Board, and in the case of Sheriff Thompson, who was arrested and committed for not summoning a *posse* in answer to the requisition of the newly-appointed Commissioners. The decision is expected to cover the whole ground as to the legality of Gov. Swann's action, and the consequent legality or illegality of the proceedings in Judge Bond's Court.

It is generally believed that Gov. Swann will immediately summon an extra session of the Legislature, when questions of great moment to the people of this State will be submitted for consideration.

Maryland Horse Fair.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 11.

The Maryland Horse Fair is announced to take place here this week, commencing on Tuesday. The famous horses *Dexter* and *Patchen* are to be present, and there will be trials of speed each day for premiums ranging from $200 to $4,000. There is a light rain this evening, the wind being southeast.

More Treasure—Receipts of Sugar, Molasses and Tea—Arrival of Whalers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Nov. 11.

The steamer *Pacific*, from Columbia River, brings $205,000 in treasure.

The bark *Bernier*, from Honolulu, brings 1,400 kegs and 300 bags sugar, and 900 barrels molasses.

The brig *Lahina*, from Foo-Chow, brings 4,000 boxes tea.

The following whalers arrived from the Northern Ocean: Steamer *Mills*, with 1,000 barrels oil and 15,000 pounds bone; bark *John Howland*, with 550 barrels oil and 8,000 pounds bone; brig *Manila*, with 180 barrels oil and 12,000 pounds bone.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's bark *Onward*, from Petropaulovski, arrived yesterday, in ballast.

Fire in Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Sunday, Nov. 11.

Several wooden buildings in the vicinity of Warren-street, including Cooning's livery-stable, Wyatt's fish-market, and two dwelling-houses, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $15,000.

Fire in Meriden, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, Sunday, Nov. 11—12 M.

James Cook's livery-stable in Meriden was burned this morning. Loss $5,000; partly insured.

The Change in the Agency of the Associated Press.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 10.

To the Newspaper Press of the United States:

The Associated Press of New-York beg leave to assure the Press of the country that the change of the New-York Agent will prove beneficial to the entire newspaper Press. We have no interest not in harmony with the Press outside of New-York, our only desire being a union of newspaper interests, which should be identical all over the entire country. We can assure the entire Press of the country that the quality of the Association's news shall be improved, and the expenses kept within proper limits. Let the Press be a unit in this business, and all will be well.

SAML. SINCLAIR, Publisher, *New-York Tribune.*
GEORGE JONES, Publisher, NEW-YORK TIMES.
J. G. BENNETT, *New-York Herald.*
W. C. PRIME, *Journal of Commerce.*
J. & E. BROOKS, *New-York Express.*
M. S. BEACH, *New-York Sun.*

KENTUCKY.

Military—Position of Union Men—United States Judge Ballard's Action in an Interesting Counterfeit Case.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1866.

Gen. Thomas is ensconced here in most spacious quarters, military and private. All Kentucky Union men are most proud of Gen. Thomas, and rejoiced that he has established his headquarters in their midst.

Some returned and resident ex-rebels say and do much obnoxious to Union men, but they will not retaliate or resent, only defend themselves as best they may in case of personal outrages, or call on the Government for protection, and for punishment of overt acts against its authority.

Gen. Davis orders the arrest and imprisonment of those "robbing and maltreating peaceable citizens of African descent."

Judge Ballard, I understand, has, in several recent cases, expressly recognized the constitutionality of the acts transferring military cases to the United States Court, and justifying military acts done under orders during the war.

In a counterfeit case before Judge Ballard, prisoners' counsel moved arrest of judgment based upon alleged unconstitutionality of the National Banking Law under which the prisoners were indicted and convicted. Counsel argued that though they were found guilty of holding and intending to pass counterfeit "national currency," such cannot be considered as within the meaning of the constitutional term, "Government securities," for the counterfeiting of which, or the passing of which counterfeited, Congress may provide a punishment. The Judge advisedly overruled the motion, sentenced the prisoners to one year's imprisonment, and is preparing a written opinion sustaining his action.

The First National Bank of Louisville declares a six per cent. dividend: our Second, Louisville City and Planters' National Banks, each five.

The Louisville and Frankfort and Frankfort and Lexington Railroad Companies propose to tap the former road thirty miles from here, with a seventy-six miles branch to Cincinnati, and complete it in two years from commencement, at a cost of less than $4,000,000—$1,000,000 to be raised in Kentucky, and $500,000 in Cincinnati, through seven per cent. thirty years' bonds, the work then to begin. The saving of distance thereby between Cincinnati and Louisville, and the northeast and southwest railroad centres, without change of cars except at Cincinnati, would be considerable. Another road, too, about as long, from Cincinnati to New-Albany, *via* Madison, Ind., is contemplated.

This city will soon issue bonds for extending our Nashville Railroad's Crab Orchard Branch to the Tennessee line.

Louisville's October receipts, $99,465; expenditures, $96,109.

Year ending Oct. 31. Kentucky's tobacco product, 61,062,240 lbs.; Louisville's sales of it, 37,373 hhds., or 32,322,500 lbs.

One distillery here is reported to manufacture 32,500 bbls. whisky a year; taxable $2,600,000.

PONTIAC.

MEMPHIS.

The City Under the New Regime—Col. Beaumont's Acquittal.

A recent letter from Memphis, Tenn., gives the following:

"Memphis is beginning to assume the appearance and proportions of a live city. Under the invigorating impulses of her new life of freedom, her real estate is rising in value with wonderful rapidity; great blocks of fine business houses are springing up as by magic; the limits of the city are extended on every side, and wealth is pouring in from all directions. This is the 'ruin' and 'desolation' which freedom was to bring.

The city has been profoundly excited by the conspiracy against Col. Beaumont, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police. On one side were arrayed all the liberal and order-loving citizens; on the other, the army of thieves, burglars, rascals of every grade, prostitutes and reckless politicians, who thrive only upon the crimes and follies of society. Col. Beaumont was triumphantly vindicated.

There is a nest of as precious villains here, headed by Oishei and Lipari, as ever an Italian sun hatched; and yet politicians have prostituted themselves to the vile business of lionizing the scoundrels for political effect. In his eloquent argument for the defence, Col. Duncan J. McRae remarked:

'A proved counterfeiter and a proved perjurer are applauded here to-day. I am astonished at it. It is as if society would commit suicide. I stand here to-day for truth, for law, for honesty. I feel sorrow-stricken at such applause. No man with an instinct of honor can cheer a knave, a proved counterfeiter and a perjurer. Such would plunge society into a vortex of crime, as they swim there more at ease.'

The new Mayor and Council are an unspeakable improvement upon the old. There are in the new Council a number of decided and influential Republicans. Northern men and Northern capital must come here. Vast quantities of the rich river lands in Mississippi and Arkansas will change hands within two years. Such is the inexorable logic of events."

The Maine Colony in Palestine.

The Atlantic Telegraph announces the arrival at Jaffa of the small colony from the State of Maine, whose intention it is to make a settlement in the Holy Land, with sanguine expectations of great success in laying anew the foundations of prosperity in that country. The American missionary, Mr. H. H. Jessup, writing from Beirut, Sept. 3, thus alluded to the movement:

"We are all distressed at the news of the coming of a colony of Americans from Maine to settle at Jaffa. The Consul at Jerusalem has written to Mr. Seward, to dissuade the deluded people from such an insane undertaking; but they will not be dissuaded. Nothing less than the sacred soil will satisfy them. They will find the Turkish Government suspicious, and opposed to them at every step. Once outside of Jaffa gardens the plain is frequented by the Bedouin, and they will find the Holy Land too hot for them in more senses than one. It seems sad that sober reason could not have reached them. I have noticed advertisements of the scheme in the papers from time to time, but regarded it as a hoax. We now hear they are coming. May the Lord have mercy on them!

An accurate account of the visionaries who have made similar raids on the Holy Land during this century, either as individuals or in companies, would be one of the most astounding books ever written. But this down-east attempt to get further east bids fair to cap the climax."

The Synod of Virginia.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing from Norfolk, gives the following interesting facts connected with the history of the Synod of Virginia, which was in session in that city last week:

"The Synod of Virginia consists of about 175 ministers and about 200 churches. In the year 1788 the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, which was then the representative body of Presbyterians in the whole of this country, resolved that it would be most conducive to the interests of religion to divide itself into four Synods, subordinate to a General Assembly, to be constituted out of the whole. These four Synods were the Synods of New-York and New-Jersey, the Synod of Philadelphia, the Synod of Virginia, and the Synod of the Carolinas.

This arrangement extended the bounds of the Synod of Virginia into Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, and rendered another division necessary in 1802, at which time the Synods of Pittsburgh and Kentucky were ordered to be formed out of the Synod of Virginia, leaving the last named body to comprehend only the territory indicated by its name.

The Synod of Virginia thus formed consisted of three Presbyteries of Hanover, Lexington and Winchester. The first meeting was appointed to be held in Lexington in September, 1802, to be opened with a sermon by Rev. Dr. James Waddell, 'the blind preacher.'

It is interesting to notice the fact that thirty-five years afterwards the acts of the General Assembly of 1837 which caused the division of Presbyterians into Old School and New School were submitted to the Synod of Virginia in a meeting at the same place, Lexington, and their the division of the church in Virginia virtually took place. And yet another interesting fact is, that twenty-seven years afterwards, in 1864, the *reunion* of Presbyterians in Virginia was consummated at the same place. By this act the two Synods of Virginia which had existed since 1837 were blended into one again, and have since acted harmoniously together.

The Presbyteries which constitute the Synod of Virginia are eight in number, and are all represented in the meeting which commenced to-night, viz: The Presbyteries of Greenbrier, Lexington, Winchester, Montgomery, West Hanover, East Hanover, Roanoke and Potomac. Every ordained minister is a member of the Synod whether he has a charge or not, and every church is entitled to lay representation of one elder.

Violation of a Grave in Buffalo—A Young Lady's Body Stolen.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* states that a grave in Pine Hill Cemetery has been violated, and the body of a daughter of Col. W. H. Berens stolen. Col. Berens states that his daughter died suddenly of what was supposed to be disease of the heart, in October, 1865, and was interred in the cemetery. On Thursday of last week, Col. Berens concluded to remove his daughter's remains to a lot which he had purchased in the same cemetery. On removing the earth, the cover of the pine box which inclosed the coffin was found to be loose, and upon further examination, the sorrowful fact was revealed that the coffin had been broken open and the body stolen. The upper portion of the lid of the coffin, where it is attached with hinges, had been forced open, a piece of the side split off, and the body drawn out, after which the lid was replaced with apparent haste, and the grave made to assume its former appearance. Col. Berens feels confident that the outrage was perpetrated on the night of the day on which his daughter was buried, as the sodding which he caused to be placed upon the grave on the succeeding day has not since been disturbed. The Trustees of the cemetery have offered a reward of $500 for information which will lead to the detection of the guilty parties.

A Contribution from Mrs. Jeff. Davis to the Washington and Lee Association.

The Norfolk *Virginian* contains the following paragraph: "We announce with extreme gratification and pleasure that Mrs. Jefferson Davis has presented to the Washington and Lee Association, through Mrs. Dr. Farrar, of this city, an elegant and costly set of French jewels, to be disposed of as the Association may decide for its benefit. This tribute from Mrs. Davis, in this the necessitous hour of her own and husband's affliction, stamps her as the noblest of her sex, and the gift will be cherished and prized more highly for the gift-maker and the memories that cluster about the jewels, than for the intrinsic value of the jewels themselves, though they are quite costly. The jewels will form one of the chief attractions of the fair of the Washington and Lee Association, to be held in this city in May next."

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue on Friday received a telegram from North Carolina, asking information as to whether sales at "Dutch auction" are taxable. This inquiry occasioned some astonishment, no person connected with the Bureau being aware that any material difference existed between "Dutch" auctions and any other auctions. A telegram was dispatched to North Carolina inquiring the difference. In due time an answer was received, in which the person quoted the definition as found in *Webster's Dictionary*. "Dutch auction: the public offer of property at a price beyond its value, then gradually lowering the price till some one accepts it as purchaser." Commissioner Rollins decided that under the provisions of the Internal Revenue law sales by such auctions are clearly liable to tax.

A young man from the country, who visited Cleveland, Ohio, the other day in search of employment, was asked by a man to whom he applied if he could ride horseback, and eagerly replied in the affirmative. His prospective patron told him he had an opening for a young man—a business that necessitated a great deal of traveling. The applicant declared that he should like nothing better than to travel for a living, and a bargain was soon struck between the two. But he was somewhat chagrined at finding that the business consisted in riding a blind and infirm old horse, in a circular track, for the laudable purpose of grinding tan bark. He declined the proposition.

At the State Convention of the colored people of Indiana, on the morning of the 7th inst., considerable discussion arose as to whether the minutes of the preceding day's proceedings should be "received" or "adopted," the President refusing to entertain a motion to "receive" them. A number of speeches were made, and the gap between the members and the President widening, the latter called the Vice-President to the chair, saying that when he knew he was right, he would not yield his point. The afternoon session was opened by singing "Together let us Sweetly Live."

The whole number of recruits sent into the field during the war, by individuals was 1,292, divided as follows: Maine, 65; New-Hampshire, 33; Vermont, 16; Massachusetts, 586; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 6; New-York, 119; New-Jersey, 6; Pennsylvania, 125; Maryland, 7; Kentucky, 21; Ohio, 121; Indiana, 21; Illinois, 90; Michigan, 15; Wisconsin, 28; Iowa, 19; Minnesota, 3; Missouri, 1; Kansas, 8. A large proportion were furnished by persons not liable to draft.

The New-Orleans *Times* of the 4th inst. declares that city to be now one of the most healthy on this continent. The cholera, which had been lingering for months, has entirely disappeared, and yellow fever, which for a time created a slight alarm, lost all its terrors with the advent of frost. Quarantine has been discontinued; the services of health officers have been dispensed with, and the Board of Health has discontinued its weekly meetings. There are now no prevailing diseases in the city.

On the night of Oct. 14, when Wells, Fargo & Co.'s fast freight stage arrived at Crystal Lake, near the summit of the Sierras, on the Donner Lake route, a man who had been riding on the back part of the stage walked into the house, and as he approached the fire, fell to the floor and expired. A doctor who examined the body said the deceased had been frozen to death. No one knew who the person was or where he got on the stage; he had no baggage, and was only protected from the cold by a linen coat.

A circus equestrienne has sued a Chicago horse dealer for damages, laid at $1,000, alleging that he represented a horse, which he offered for sale to the manager of the circus, to be of a docile and gentle disposition, while on her attempting to ride him in the ring, he became unmanageable and threw her with such violence as to break her collar bone.

Dr. W. W. Fletcher, of Concord, N. H., who has been for some weeks past in New-Brunswick, procuring the spawn of salmon, for the purpose of placing it in the Merrimack and Pemmigewasset Rivers, has returned with quite a large quantity, and will at once deposit it in the rivers.

Salt and coal have been discovered in extensive quantities in Colorado. There is a coal vein 11 feet thick only 13 miles from Denver. The proprietors of the salt works agree to furnish the Denver markets.

Three men have been arrested in Idaho for robbing a Chinaman, and under the civil rights bill the testimony of Chinamen against a white man will be for the first time submitted to a Court in Idaho Territory.

Lovell Pratt has been sentenced to imprisonment for life, the first two days to be in solitary confinement, for incendiarism in Charlestown, Mass., some months since.

A dry-goods merchant, named James F. Chrisman, at Lancaster, Garrard County, Ky., was shot and killed on Friday night by his partner, with whom he had quarreled about a piece of silk.

A division overseer on the Kentucky Central Railroad, named Bass, was killed by lightning near Demasville, Pendleton County, Ky., on the 3d inst,

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, BEING THE GENERAL REPORT OF ITS WORK DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION. By CHARLES J. STILLE. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1866.

After a great tempest, when the winds subside and the waves lapse into calm, it is not only wrecks and drift-wood that attest the violence of the storm and the destructive power of the elements; treasures of the deep are cast upon the shore; gems of ocean strew the beach, and besides the human waifs of ruin, precious and heretofore concealed jewels of nature are cast into gladsome recognition by the surging undercurrents and wild upheaval. The naturalist and the poet glean choice and invaluable relics and trophies as they roam the shore with contemplative rapture; rare pebbles, beautiful shells, choice sea-ferns and mosses are the peaceful *débris* of the storm; and thus it is with those other tempests wherein humanity struggles for the right, and life and love are sacrificed for truth. When the war clouds disperse, we find holy traces as well as devastation, sacred landmarks, noble principles, benign ministries, beautiful achievements of valor, faith, charity, patience and wisdom, which vindicate the race and hallow its bloodiest records. These redeeming agencies should never be forgotten; these auspicious facts should be forever memorable, and their history written with authentic emphasis. And therefore it is that we cordially welcome this handsome volume. It is one which no intelligent and patriotic American can read without a thrill of national pride and pleasure; nor, what is better, without a renewed confidence in the elevating and conservative influence of free Government and popular education; for, in the vast analysis, this account of the origin, organization, administration, hygienic, financial and personal doings and results of the United States Sanitary Commission, is but the history of a great stewardship—the memoir and memorial of a vast representative charity—based on Christian Democracy, and, in its conception, development and issues, affording the most remarkable and important testimony extant of the humane efficiency of a free people in times of vast public calamity, acting by voluntary effort and mutual aid, through their chosen agents, and independent of any political or dynastic authority. There have been, from time immemorial, great public charities endowed by regal beneficence, or sustained by corporate endowments; there have been institutions chartered by Governments and enriched by legacies, and associations of a local and limited character for special objects of benevolence; but it was reserved for this age and country to initiate a grand social and national crusade against the horrors of war—to devise means and methods on a vast scale, whereby the inevitable sufferings of bivouac and battle should be essentially alleviated, forestalled and prevented; and, parallel with the carnage and the cruelty—marching side by side with armed battalions moving to bloody conflict—a host of Samaritans bearing balm and blessing wherewith to heal and save the victims of the strife! and so moving and ministering with trains and squadrons of supplies, and medicaments, and corps of nurses and comforters—as the delegates of the people whose money, provisions, inventions, clothing, counsel and sympathy were all poured out and concentrated in the hands of their commissioned almoners to convey to and distribute among the armies of the Republic. Was there ever a more noble and touching spectacle? Can we imagine any historical fact better fitted to confirm the verdict of posterity as to the spirit and purpose with which the North waged and won this war for the Union? Benevolence on so grand a scale, the Golden Rule thus systematically enacted, indicate a popular heart incapable of a war for any end but justice, freedom and national integrity. The history of the Sanitary Commission is an unanswerable reply to the mean and mendacious attacks of the European Press on the motives and meaning of the war. It is also a splendid vindication of Republican institutions, and of a "church without a Bishop;" it is a great practical proof visible to the whole world, that in the most fearful exigencies of national life and social disturbance, the Christian education of a self-governed people is adequate, not only to restrain their wild passions and conserve their self-respect, but to inspire them with the self-sacrificing, generous devotion which the non-combatant owes the champion of his civil rights and his country's security.

The publication of this work was a duty the Sanitary Commission owed alike to themselves, as giving an account of their stewardship; to the country, as recording the results of her boundless benevolence, and to the world as showing what may be achieved by voluntary contributions and systematic administrative theory, in ameliorating the terrible sufferings of war. The work is thus alike valuable as a contribution to history and to science. It is a grand memorial and an unique manual at the same time. It will take its place side by side on the library shelf with the Harvard Memorial and other records of the martyrdoms and the heroisms of the war; and to other lands it will bear a precious lesson of Christian civilization. We have had many sketches of parts and portions of the great work herein chronicled; the current journalism of the day, the history of the Metropolitan Fairs held in aid of the Commission, statistical, biographical and other incidental war literature, have embodied certain phases and facts regarding the general subject; but the interest and value of this record consists in the fact that it is official, drawn directly from the archives of the Commission, based on documentary evidence, and, therefore, *the* authentic history, and as such, a work of national interest and permanent authority. The Commission and the public are equally to be congratulated on the selection of the annalist. Early in the war a pamphlet, by CHARLES J. STILLE, was justly regarded as one of the most apt historical arguments and seasonable appeals which the conflict of criticism had elicited. In showing "How a Great People should Conduct a Long War," the author proved himself as able in reasoning as persuasive in style, and as possessed of that tact in the use of historical materials which is so important a part of the equipment of a publicist. In the work before us, Mr. STILLE has sifted an enormous mass of papers, and succeeded in bringing within convenient limits the main features and leading principles of his theme. Both the method and manner of the work are judicious; if there seems a deficiency in some details of the comprehensive subject, we are assured it will be amply supplied in subsequent volumes. This surveys the ground, defines and illustrates the plan, and describes the work of the Commission. The first part consists of a general history; the second is a narrative of special relief service, and the third an account of the organization and practical workings of the supply system. The author has been aided in certain departments of his work by those of his *confrères* who are specially cognizant thereof: thus, the account of the contributions from the Pacific—one of the most interesting chapters in the book—is by Dr. BELLOWS; the financial history is very properly written by the Treasurer, GEORGE T. STRONG, Esq., and the report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics by its actuary, Dr. B. A. GOULD. The whole of this concise and pregnant work forms a volume of five hundred and fifty-three pages, of large clear type, printed on the best paper, in octavo form and substantially bound. As at first remarked, the immediate and absorbing impression derived from the work, is one of patriotic gratitude and gratulation at the grand work herein recorded which "the American people did for the American armies;" but as we enter thoughtfully upon its perusal, the scientific and benevolent use rather the abstract moral beauty and human charm of the record absorbs the mind. We realize, as we read, that the United States Sanitary Commission has inaugurated a new era in the conduct of war. The suddenness of our civil conflict, and the magnitude of its field and armies, necessitated extraordinary provision for the sick and wounded; the peculiar dangers to which new troops are exposed, the long and bitter ordeal whereby a people devoted to the arts of peace learned the soldier's life, appealed to every humane and thoughtful man and woman in the land; with that alacrity which is characteristic of our people, the moment the idea of a sanitary organization was started, it was seized by the popular instinct; that instinct chose a body of men upon whom it could rely as the medium of its action; these gentlemen, sketches of whom are given in the volume before us, were eminent in and absorbed by their respective professions: but, with patriotic self-devotion, accepted the great and responsible duty; and it is not too much to say that the public confidence in their integrity and intelligence was a leading cause of the unparalleled success of the grand experiment, by inducing a free and constant supply of means to carry out the objects in view. The people responded everywhere, and always to the call of their representatives. We have heard the Commission criticised, and we find in its history frequent allusion to its difficulties with the Government, with which it ostensibly coöperated and by which it was authorized. We have no disposition to go over this part of the story. "Extra official intervention," difference of opinion, indifference and opposition by those in authority, seem to us an inevitable consequence of the position of the Commission, which was essentially that of a mentor, that constantly made apparent the shortcomings of officials, the ignorance and neglect incident to so many and such complicated duties as devolved on the Government, while on the other hand there were doubtless instances of unreasonable complaint or excess of authority. It is enough, in the retrospect, to know that the popular element in the sanitary, as in the political sphere, supplied the deficiencies, stimulated the action and raised the aim of those in power. Criticism is inevitable, and it has not been spared on either side; but as far as the Commission is concerned its record is clear, and confirmed by the grand results and the best military and social testimony. We look upon these episodes of the story as lessons pointing to the importance of more defined relations between popular and governmental agencies, while the efficiency of the wise coöperation is emphatically revealed. We have not space to allude to the various hygienic principles tested by the work of the Commission; the arrangements whereby salubrity in camp localities, appropriate food, timely surgical aid, proper shelter and clothing, wholesome habits, parental care of the men by their officers, new and complete means of transporting the wounded, diverting the encamped, preparing the men for bottle and anticipating their subsequent needs, and many other great practical discoveries and appliances which are herein explained by the memorable career of the Sanitary Commission. For such invaluable lessons we must refer the reader to the record itself, which will prove a most suggestive chronicle to the medical men and the political economists, to the student of philosophy and the explorer of social sincere, to the man of affairs, the reformer, the philosopher, the citizen and the Christian. For ourselves, besides these special indices and this national prestige, we find in this history the confirmation of our faith in the patriotic intelligence of the people and in the normal virtues of social rather than the spasmodic episodes of political life, to guard, guide and consecrate to Christian peace and progress our national destinies.

NEW BOOKS.

HELEN FORD. By HORATIO ALGER, Jr. Boston: LORING.

WHITEFRIARS, OR THE TIMES AND DAYS OF CHARLES THE SECOND. T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

ALL IN THE DARK. By J. SHERIDAN LE FANU. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

MILLY, OR THE HIDDEN CROSS. By LUCY ELLEN GUERNSEY. Boston: LORING.

THE LOST BEAUTY, OR THE FATAL ERROR. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

SARATOGA. AN INDIAN TALE OF FRONTIER LIFE. A TRUE STORY OF 1787. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

CUPID'S ALBUM. By ARCHIE ARGYLE. New-York: M. DOOLADY.

Not one of these novels possesses any characteristics which will keep it from being quickly read and as speedily forgotten. To be sure, the publishers affirm that *Whitefriars* is good enough to have been written by WALTER SCOTT, and that *The Lost Beauty* is the production of a Spanish writer who enjoyed a reputation in his native land equal to that attained in England by the distinguished novelist just named; but readers generally will take issue with these assertions. *Whitefriars* is, however, well written, and quite successful in its delineations of the personages most prominent during the period to which it relates. It is a passable and painstaking historical novel. If *The Lost Beauty* is a translation, as it purports to be, some one has wasted labor upon it most lamentably, for it possesses very little merit either in style or plot. *All in the Dark* is an agreeable story of domestic life, and will please most readers by its clever sketches of character. *Helen Ford* is decidedly commonplace in its incidents. *Milly; or, The Hidden Cross*, is a story of school-girl life, apparently written by a school-girl for school-girls. *Saratoga* is, we believe, a reprint of an old story, which enjoyed a certain degree of popularity in its day. It pertains, of course, to Revolutionary times; and *Cupid's Album* is a crude production, which is dedicated to Gen. and Mrs. STERLING PRICE.

THE HOUSEHOLD BOOK OF POETRY. Collected and edited by CHARLES A. DANA. Eleventh edition. Revised and enlarged. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

When this admirable compendium was first published, it was severely criticised, upon the ground that the productions of American poets politically known as Democrats had been almost, if not entirely, ignored. Since the close of the war, and especially since last week's elections, when the last shovelfulls may be said to have been thrown into the grave of the Democratic Party, it would be hard to find any one courageous enough to renew this criticism; and, indeed, the fact that the work has passed to its eleventh edition in less than nine years, is a sufficient answer to the original charge, or at least it is conclusive proof that the public are well satisfied with the collection as it stands. The present edition, which is considerably enlarged, comprises, in addition to the original contents of the volume, the poetry produced during the last eight years which seemed worthy of a place in the collection. A few pieces which were included in the earlier editions have given way to those of greater merit, and Mr. DANA expresses the hope, which will doubtless be verified, that the work "may not be thought in any respect less worthy than its predecessors of the remarkable favor which the public has accorded to it." The superior paper, clear and open type, and the brilliant but tasteful binding, add materially to the internal and more substantial attractions of the volume.

ENGLAND TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO. By E. H. GILLETT. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Publication Committee.

In this little work Dr. GILLETT, well known as the author of *The Life and Times of John Huss*, gives satisfactory proof that it is possible to write a Sunday-school story which shall be at once attractive, interesting and instructive. He selects as the time and place of his narrative, England at the accession of CHARLES II; and the characters introduced are, for the most part, those to whom history has assigned a prominent part as actors in the exciting events of those days. The book is sectarian in its bias, as its title-page indicates, but there is little in it which stands in the way of its being recommended for perusal by Sunday school scholars generally.

THE VISION OF SIR LAUNFAL. By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. With Illustrations by S. EYTINGE Jr. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS are evidently determined to treat with impartiality the distinguished American poets whose works they publish. A few days since we noticed the production by this well-known and enterprising house of TENNYSON'S *Evangeline* and WHITTIER'S *Maud Muller*, illustrated respectively by DARLEY and HENNESSY, and now we have Mr. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL'S *Vision of Sir Launfal*, illustrated by S. EYTINGE, Jr. So far as skillful and accurate engraving as well as exquisite typography and general perfection of mechanical detail are concerned, this beautiful little volumes deserves the same high praise that was awarded to its companions in this notable series. The poem selected for illustration in this case is not so strongly individualised as either *Evangeline* or *Maud Muller*, and the artist, therefore, labored under a decided disadvantage from the lack of strong incentive to original conceptions. Several of the designs are, however, exceedingly creditable to the pencil of Mr. EYTINGE, and give promise that he may yet take rank with our best draughtsmen.

Miscellaneous.

—The *Galaxy* (New-York: W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,) for the fortnight beginning Nov. 15, has a story, "D'Outre Mort," by Miss HARRIET E. PRESCOTT, which is marked by all the peculiarities of style which distinguish this rather eccentric writer; a paper by Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE explaining "Why we have no Saturday Reviews," in which some very interesting points are brought out, especially regarding the compensation of writers for the Press, and a brief criticism by Mr. EUGENE BENSON upon FROMENTIN, the French traveler and author, whom he praises quite highly for the beauty and novelty of his works. Besides the continuations of the "Claverings" and "Archie Lovell," there are a number of short papers which do not call for special mention.

—Messrs. E. & G. W. BLUNT have issued two works of great value to mariners. One is entitled "General Examination of the Pacific Ocean," by Capt. CHARLES PHILIPPE DE KERHALLET, of the Imperial Navy. This is followed by "Nautical Directions for Avoiding Hurricanes," and the translation has been made from the second French edition, under the direction of Commander CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, U. S. N., by authority of the author. "The Way to Avoid the Centre of Our Violent Gales" is a manual compiled by Mr. GEO. W. BLUNT himself, from the conclusions arrived at by W. C. REDFIELD, discoverer of the law of storms, of Col. REID, Royal Engineers, of Mr PIDDINGTON, of Calcutta, and of Admiral FITZROY, R. N.

—The November number of the *Radical* (Boston: ADAMS & Co.) contains the following papers: "My Lord and My God: The True Divine in the Constitution of Christianity," by EDWARD C. TOWNE; "The Higher Law, as the Basis of Political and Religious Reconstruction," by F. OSGOOD BARRETT; "Art Service," by AUGUSTA COOPER BRISTOL; "Young Men and the Ministry," by JOHN W. CHADWICK; "Tablets," by A. BRONSON ALCOTT, and several other articles, with a few book notices, all written, of course, from the Radical stand-point.

— MURRAY, of London, advertises the two concluding volumes of J. LOTHROP MOTLEY'S *History of the United Netherlands, from the death of William the Silent to the Twelve Years' Truce.* These will, of course, be issued here by the HARPERS, the American publishers of the first and second volumes.

—The address of Major-Gen. DIX at the laying of the corner-stone of the Douglas monument at Chicago, Sept. 6, has been issued in pamphlet form by EDWARD F. CROWEN. The externals of the pamphlet are suggestive of anything but a funeral.

—Messrs. THALMESSINGER & CAHN have published a translation, by MAURICE MAYER, of a series of lectures on Judaism and its history by Dr. ABRAHAM GEIGER, Rabbi of the Israelitish Congregation at Frankfort on the Main.

—The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* writes:

"The literary world have been taken by surprise in consequence of the appearance of a translation of Lord BYRON'S *Don Juan*, in admirable verse, by an anonymous author. The work appears in two volumes of 500 pages each. It is said to have emanated from the pen of a distinguished member of the Bar—a native of Caen—and to have been the occupation of his leisure hours for many years past. Certain it is that this French *Don Juan* has been printed at Caen. The editor, LACROIX, is in treaty with VICTOR HUGO for his great novel entitled "93." The great writer asks no less than £20,000 for his book, which is to come out in ten volumes. There is some fear lest the French Government should prevent its being published and sold in France, but as yet nothing certain is known on the subject."

Receipt of Works of Art at Alleghany College.

The Meadville (Penn.) *Republican* publishes the following note from Prof. GEORGE F. COMFORT, of the Chair of Æsthetics and Fine Arts of Alleghany College, and says: "We suppose there are few citizens of Meadville who are aware of the importance and extent of the fine arts museum of Alleghany College. There is no private collection of antiquities in America to equal it, and not more than one or two American colleges have museums of equal extent or importance. The guardian of this museum, Prof. COMFORT, is a man of rare attainments. That he is appreciated abroad as well as at home is proved by the fact that the diploma of Corresponding Member of the Archæological Society of Rome was conferred upon him—he being the first and only American who ever received this honor. Prof. COMFORT'S note is as follows:

ALLEGHANY COLLEGE,
MEADVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1866.

To the Editor of the Republican:

I beg the permission to announce through your columns the receipt of four boxes of casts of ancient sculptures, presented to Alleghany College by the Royal Museum of Berlin. They contained a full-sized copy of the celebrated "Colonna Diana" in the Museum at Berlin, a bust of ALEXANDER the Great, one of the philosopher ZENO, one of the infant Bacchus, the beautiful memorial medal to WACKENRODER, a monument from the rock temples of India, one Assyrian bas-relief, a number of bas-reliefs, and several choice specimens of Greek and Roman tombstone ornament. This free and generous donation given to aid Alleghany College in its effort to add a museum of art-history to its already extensive educational facilities, deserves a grateful recognition both from the college itself and the citizens of Meadville, who are thus enabled to virtually see these works of ancient art without crossing the ocean.

And more: at this time, when America has just come victorious out of her late great struggle for the maintenance of her national life, and when Prussia, in the centre of Europe, has passed triumphantly through a contest, which happily has ended with a result not less favorable to the history of civilization than our own—such acts betoken a lasting friendship between these young and rising nations that promise to take the front rank in the future history of the old and the new world.

GEO. F. COMFORT.

P. S.—I have just received notice that still another box, also a donation from the Royal Museum of Berlin, and containing, among other works of art, some genuine ancient Greek vases, and some old German antiquities, has been forwarded. Access will be given to the citizens of Meadville to see these, as well as the other works of art already procured, at times that will be hereafter made public. G. F. C.

The Department of Dakota—Arrival of Gen. Terry at St. Paul.

Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY, recently appointed to the command of the "Department of Dakota," which includes Minnesota, arrived in St. Paul on the 5th inst., *en route* to Fort Snelling, which is to be the headquarters of his Department. Gen. TERRY came from the Missouri River, *via* Forts Wadsworth and Abercrombie, having visited the most important stations in his command, and made himself familiar with its chief topographical features.

The Department embraces all the State of Minnesota, and all of Dakota east of the 104th parallel of meridian, and all of Montana, except that bordering on the Root River from Fort Laramie to Virginia City. This, it will be seen, is a very large Department. It includes a number of very important posts—Forts Snelling, Wadsworth, Abercrombie, Ripley, Ridgeley, Dakota, Rice, Sully, Randall, Berthold, Union, (now called Buford,) Camp Cook on the Judith River, and Fort Thompson. The troops to garrison this Department will be four regiments of infantry and two hundred mounted scouts.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Anniversary of the Battle of Hastings—Interesting Sketch of the Growth of English Institutions.

From the London Times, Oct. 26.

A few days ago England might have celebrated, with very good reasons, the eighth centenary of an event which may be fairly regarded as the foundation of this realm, and no small part of our making as the British people. The battle of Hastings was fought on Oct. 14, 1066, and on that day the conqueror became the possessor of the sovereignty still enjoyed by his descendants with ever-increasing glory and security. It was one of the very few occasions in the history of the world in which accidents, and trifles, and secondary causes seem to have had no part, and in which the authors, the preparation, the circumstances, and the expectation of all were suitable to the incalculable importance of the results. The "great Baron" led to these shores the noblest and most civilized race of that age. He carefully armed himself with the highest religious sanction, and a claim sufficient at least for the wager of battle. Politic before his age, he threw away no chance. With the eyes of all Christendom upon him, he made the most elaborate preparations on the opposite shore, and secured by diplomacy an important diversion on our northern coast. It was greatly in his favor that he had not to encounter a thoroughly united realm, an ancient and loved dynasty, a people proud of their unmixed race, or a dominant class; for in all these respects England was made to his hands, and like a house waiting for its lord and master. Indeed, with the exception of the governing power which England was then to receive, and to see speedily developed into King, Lords and Commons, it had a remarkable resemblance to the England of this day. It had been made up of many races, successively engrafted on a stock of unknown antiquity. Its people had always claimed self-government and equal laws. The tribal system and Slavery—if pure and simple Slavery had ever existed in the island—had early given way to the allodial system, and to that relation of master and man which is become almost nature in this country. England would have been a very barren conquest, and could never have been more than another Normandy, had the Conqueror not won the people as well as the soil; and, although he brought over then and afterward many thousand adventurers, whom he was able to plant all over the country, all inquiry tends to prove how small, in the first instance, was the change in the inhabitants of this island, their manners, and their laws. At first the two races lived apart; then the lordly Norman element began to work like a leaven in the mixed mass of the people, as it has worked ever since, and works at this day. Though there was not a family in the island that could claim a pure descent, had it so foolish an ambition, yet Norman blood flows in the meanest veins, producing everywhere and in various classes the genius of mastery, of organization, of handiness and helpfulness, of high moral discipline, of loyal obedience, and paternal authority.

During the eight centuries we have undergone changes so great, and seen events so extraordinary, as to invite the remark that our history is the tale of a novel writer. But in the most important sense we have been singularly changeless. For the whole of this period we have been engaged more or less in political controversies assuming various forms, but almost invariably recognizing the Dynasty, the Constitution, the church, the rights of property, the legal system, local authority, and even territorial arrangements of a less important character. Of these two things it is hard to say which is the oldest and most respected in this country, and no sooner is any part of our complex social and political system threatened than the descendant, may be, of Saxon or British patriots can point to chapter and verse of Norman records, with the presumption in favor of a much greater antiquity. The Conquest, which found England in no very peaceful and settled condition, had to plant its steps in the smoldering embers, and encounter and quench not a few rebellions. Then came wars of succession, an evil old as the Heptarchy, but also imported, and culminating in the Battle of Bosworth, near four centuries ago, since which we have managed this business better. The Normans brought with them some ecclesiastical controversies which are still pending, and which have occasionally influenced political affairs. We have claimed a national Church, and one which tolerates Dissent—a return, as some tell us, to British simplicity, but less doubtfully fortified by Norman example. Profiting by the example of the Norman Barons, the Commons claimed their place in legislation and laws. The land was covered with castles, but burgesses grew bold; and when castles were leveled wholesale, there were more and more Royal Charters, with still larger liberties. The genius of the country was adverse to all political pretensions of an unaccommodating and overbearing character. The great Norman families that felt and acted as heirs of the Conquest and masters of the people gradually decayed, giving place to a gentry of more moderate bearing. The Wars of the Roses and the iron rule of the Tudors are commonly said to have given the finishing stroke to the confederacy of Norman chiefs that still thought England their own. But what record that stormy period left of itself fared ill at the hands of succeeding generations, and we only know what survived. Thus gradually, and after many struggles, the conquerors themselves, the Crown, the Barons, and the Church, have had to enter into compromises with the people, and accept laws made in the interest of the whole Commonwealth. For six centuries Parliament and the Courts of Law have been substantially what they are now.

When we are speaking of that which has grown, and gained, and lost, and remained the same for eight centuries, we have no choice but to call it England. England in Norman hands acquired Ireland and Wales, mere afterclaps of the Conquest. She lost her continental provinces, and with them the last links of Norman fetters, for the Norman element from that day was a social rather than a political influence. As soon as the dream of French dominion had passed away, England found a good sister, instead of a bad neighbor, in the northern part of the island. Since that she has lost the best part of North America, her own children, and gained India and Australasia. They are the largest losses and gains that history tells of, and the superstructure may seem too large for the basis of a single battle fought on the Sussex Downs eight hundred years ago. But that was not the scale by which causes and effects were measured by the Saxon Thanes who, having watched the Normans disembarking on Michaelmas Eve, in the year 1066, and then intrenching and hutting themselves, rode beyond the Humber to tell King HAROLD, GODWIN'S son, what they had seen. They found him resting at York, after having slain his namesake, the Norwegian King. The Saxon King was no craven. He rode from York to Sussex, gathered a second army, and met the Normans at the hoary apple-tree—a "sour apple-tree" for him. There he fell, and thousands of his army with him, as the gigantic King of Norway and his huge host had fallen a few days before. Within fifteen days both the HAROLDS had got their seven feet of English earth. That was the masterstroke of the Norman Duke. Indeed, all that we have done, and the whole series of our conquests and acquisitions, far and wide, are but echoes of the Norman original. The wandering Celt, the hard-working Saxon, the adventurous Dane, whatever the peculiar and inscrutable qualities of that English race into which all are fused, might have roamed, and labored, and fought in vain, but for the master Norman mind, that could plan, and construct, and inspire; that never intended without doing, that seldom did without succeeding, and that never began without completing its work.

That the succeeding chapters of so changeful a history should not be lacking in interest, and the problem of British greatness is still working itself out, is both a natural and a necessary faith. It cannot be said that we have attained to any consummation, or even any resting-place, or any ideal so satisfactory that we may now thank the Conquest for putting the finishing stroke on our composition. But they who would ameliorate our public policy, or remodel our institutions will never do this well, if at all, unless they fully recognize the character of the materials they have to deal with. The elements of our race are indestructible, even though it be of the mixed character proved by history and the evidence of our own senses. We are what we have been made by successive invasions, successive occupations, and successive additions from various parts of the Continent. The refugees of poverty or religious persecutions to whom we have given a home must outnumber many times the entire Norman importation. But it is plain to the bluntest senses and the dullest understanding that the men who conquered, held, governed and built up this country till they were one with it, and were lost in a common unity, are still among us and in us, in our institutions, our laws, our language, our customs, our public spirit, our policy, our very flesh and blood. These are the actual ingredients and these the facts of the case that we have to deal with, and all legislation that should ever attempt to mould and fashion our race without caring what it is and what it is made of will utterly and disastrously fail. Nations have their characters, like individuals, and we have ours, though, as in the case of most men, it is various. It is painfully evident that our cousins across the Atlantic inherit this variety, and that no success is to be expected from the attempt to make one quality, one class, one type of men the normal citizen and ordinary unit in that society. What we see there is the violent antagonism of numbers, strong chiefly in the weakness with which they allow themselves to be massed and moulded against a minority with stronger hereditary qualities. These are given to be helpmeets for one another, not for the triumph of one or for mutual destruction. But the greatest of all losses a nation can suffer is the loss or the degradation of those whose very appearance and manner mark them for mastery and headship, and whom instinct education and position all combine to qualify for responsibility and command.

But it is not at all necessary that we should suppose England still divided into Norman, Saxon, Dane or Briton. The truth is, the medley is complete, that the type of each race may come out anywhere, and each one of us may be all. It is enough that the qualities are in us, and the traditional parts remain to be filled. In no country in the world is the relation of master and servant so firmly established, so thoroughly developed, and conducive to such great and happy results as in this country. No doubt it is the creation of our history. Ireland has never passed through the feudal system; for, though it had its Norman conqueror, it had not gone through the previous training and formation which made the Norman Conquest so beneficial to this country. The result is that the Irishman will be at once master and servant, landlord, tenant and laborer, his own lawmaker, his own minister of justice—indeed, everything in one. That he may be a faithful servant when his nature inclines that way, none can doubt; but his will generally inclines to that personal independence which crumbles society into units, and ends in social dissolution. When he does find his master it is on the soil among the race conquered by and finally associated with the Norman. But if we say that the English master and servant are the best of our race, as it now exists, and if we seem to read its origin in the successive conquests of this island always by a race superior to the last, we are only asserting what is evident in the framework of English society, in the qualities that fit people for one or both of these positions. To be a good master, it is often said, a man must be a good servant, or have been one; and to be a good Englishman a man must be at once Celt, Saxon, Dane, Norman, and whatever else has contributed to form the British character.

AUSTRIA.

Modern Causes of War—The Principle of Nationality Applied to Austria—Russian Intrigues Against that Empire.

From the London Times, Oct. 27.

If the great cause of war in Europe was formerly the ambition of Princes, it cannot be doubted that there is now another element of disturbance in the discontent of races. Every war which is menaced has its pretext in the necessity of satisfying popular aspirations. It is either national unity, or national independence, or a national frontier, or national institutions which are put forward as the holy and indefeasible right which justifies a struggle. In the West we may hope that the principle of nationality has so completely triumphed that the danger of prolonged war is almost at an end. The Italians have expelled the foreigner, or have had him expelled for them. To arrange matters with the spiritual chief of the Catholic world, who still claims to govern as an Italian Prince, is the only task that remains for them, and it presents little difficulty. The chief German Power has broken down the Federal system by which the Fatherland was controlled by a half foreign potentate, the ruler of millions of Hungarians and Sclaves, and there is no obstacle to the union of the whole German people under one sceptre and one Constitution. The Catholic Flemings and Walloons have separated from the Protestant Dutch; they have enjoyed a free and independent national life for a generation, and those who have read the account of their reception of the British Volunteers need not be told how much they value it, and how contented they are with their lot. Every upright politician feels that conquest in our portion of the globe would be an outrage against morality and humanity, and so deep is this conviction among the Western nations that we may hope it will be strong enough to control military ambition.

But further East the future is still uncertain and the prospect gloomy. The vigorous national life of the West and North has yet to be created among the populations of Central and South-eastern Europe. While we have much to be thankful for in the settlement of so many dangerous disputes nearer home, we cannot look upon their political condition without apprehension. We recognize the old causes which have in past times led to wars of conquest and spoliation, and which, while they exist, must ever fill the minds of Princes and Ministers with visions of aggrandizement. It would seem as if there were two sick men in Europe. The two sovereigns who arrogate to themselves the highest titles on earth, one of whom claims to be the inheritor of the Roman Imperial sway, while the other represents both the Caliphate and the Byzantine rule, now govern realms which have no cohesion, and races which are discontented and disloyal. Both are beyond a doubt marked out as a prey by powerful neighbors, both are without a real friend in Europe, and both may one day find themselves deprived of their fairest provinces and reduced to rank with the second and third-rate potentates who would once have been honored by their patronage.

The campaign of Sadowa has changed the very nature of the Austrian Empire. Six months ago it was a great German Power, and boasted an army supposed to be second in efficiency to none in Europe. Far-seeing people, who looked to the moral causes that were at work, might divine that the fabric was unsubstantial, but a war of aggression on Austria would not have been undertaken lightly by any Power. Now, however, that this prestige is dissipated the desire of Austria's neighbors to profit by her possible dissolution is likely to be strongly manifested. It may be that they count too much on her weakness; it may be that these Hungarians and Poles who have so long been discontented with a German Government may be conciliated by an Emperor who appeals to them as friendless and almost helpless. But such a harmony has not yet been established. The feeling throughout the Empire is one of sullen disloyalty. The people inquire what Austria is, what the Imperial Power means, why they should be united to populations alien to themselves merely by the personal supremacy of a single man who, as they believe, has shown neither wisdom nor patriotism. The unsuccessful must expect to be harshly judged, and all the faults of FRANCIS JOSEPH'S Government are now dwelt upon, while the sincere efforts he made toward conciliation—efforts to which we have always endeavored to do justice—are disregarded and contemned. Had his army entered Berlin as conquerors, how differently would his subjects now look on him! But, as it is, there is no part of the Empire where confidence exists, and very few where there is real loyalty to the Throne. When the Austrians surrendered by whole brigades in the late war, this apathy bore testimony to a feeling which, unless removed, must be sooner or later the ruin of the Empire. These soldiers of diverse origin, tongue and creed fought without energy, because they hardly felt that there was anything to fight for. They had been taken from their homes, enrolled, drilled, paraded, marched to the field, and sent against the Prussian needle-guns, for a cause that was not their own, nor the cause of their families and friends. It was to maintain the Imperial authority in some inexplicable disputes, and, as an ulterior consequence, to maintain a system which satisfied no race or people that was subjected to it. The hearts of Austrian subjects of every province have been yearning for a change for years, and yet every victory that is gained under the Imperial standard tends to support the unyielding, unimproving and unimprovable rule of the Viennese Court. Men were content to submit to this authority when they believed it to be strong and unassailable, but since its weakness has been displayed in the field, and the treaty imposed by a triumphant enemy has deprived the Emperor of the support of Germany, a visible agitation prevails among the populations submitted to his rule.

The design of the Russian sovereigns, long since formed and never relinquished, is to extend first their influence, and then their Government, over the provinces of Central and Southeastern Europe, where dwell a number of races more or less allied to the Russians. There are two engines employed; first, the relation of race, and secondly, community of religion. The former is as yet scarcely powerful among the people; Panslavism is the sentimental and poetical fancy of an educated class, rather than a popular instinct, though we are far from saying that it may not become formidable as a new generation is indoctrinated in the ideas of nationality, and as theological sympathies and antipathies give place to the affinities of character due to a common origin. It may be that in future times a conviction that they are related to the great Russian race may prevail among the populations of Central Europe to the shores of the Adriatic, and that this sentiment will have its political consequences. It may be that the Pole and the Czech will forget the differences of religion which divide them from their Eastern neighbors. But, for the present, religion is the instrument by which Russia endeavors to work upon the adjacent populations. The so-called Orthodox Church forms the bond of Union between the Czar and all who profess its tenets. With hardly an exception, wherever there is an Orthodox community under a Catholic or a Mussulman Government, the priests, the common people, and a large part of the higher class are devoted to Russia. We are not surprised to learn that the Russians are taking an interest in the state of some subjects of the Austrian Empire. In some provinces there are large numbers of "Orthodox." In Hungary there are more than a million; in Transylvania and the military frontiers about a million and a quarter; altogether there are in the Empire nearly three millions who regard the Czar, if not as a spiritual Chief, yet as the greatest Prince of their creed and its protector in the last resort. The position of that part of the Galician population which is nearest of kin to the Russians differs somewhat from this, inasmuch as they acknowledge the Papal supremacy, and, though still worshipping in their own form, are considered as Catholics. But there is said to be among the "United Greeks" a tendency to place themselves once more in communion with that Orthodox Church, which, in the present century, has made such an advance to world-wide empire. The three millions and a half of this uncertain creed who dwell within the Austrian Empire might probably be brought back without difficulty to the Eastern Church, if Russia were to obtain temporal supremacy over them.

We need not, then, be surprised to hear of dissensions between the two Empires, and of the intrigues of the stronger. Russia and Austria have had no sincere friendship for the last twelve years; indeed, Russia has always vowed revenge for the desertion of her neighbor to the Western Powers and the occupation of the Principalities. If Austria really contemplates a French alliance, and allows people to hint at the restoration of Poland, there is all the more reason that her adversary should seek to embarrass her by raising domestic discontents. It will require all the skill of Viennese administration to maintain the empire against such forces as will now be at work to dissolve it. No great discernment is required to perceive that even the German Provinces are not safe from the attraction which is carrying Bavaria and Wurtemburg into the Prussian Confederation; and if at the same time a Sclavic and orthodox propaganda be set to work, the process of disintegration may be rapid.

ITALY.

Venice after the Plebiscite.

Venice (Oct. 22) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The plebiscite is over, and no one doubts that it has resulted in an almost unanimous vote for union with Italy; but as yet the contents of the ballot-boxes have not been declared. Perfect order has prevailed in this city, nor have we heard of any disturbance of the public peace in other parts of the province. Venice has been under the vigilant care of her own National Guard, with thousands of soldiers present as guests, but with all matters of police in the hands of her citizens. It was well that this should be so during the plebiscite, as there could not then be any suspicion of Government interference; and now that Venice has made her choice, the sooner the citizens are relieved of their burdensome duties the better. A National Guard composed of such material as with us form the flower of the volunteer corps is too good for pacing up and down at the gates of public buildings, and dodging burglars in the small hours of the morning. Yet Venice may be proud of the public spirit which brought so many of her foremost sons to take their share of these unaccustomed duties. The drums of the National Guard first woke the city to new life; the sentries of the National Guard, with military caps and belts, but otherwise in plain clothes, were the first Italians who held possession of St. Mark's since DANIEL MANIN'S overthrow. The guard deserves to enjoy a long career of amateur soldiering, to put on its full uniform with royal permission, and to leave burglars to be dealt with by professional policemen.

Again of the plebiscite. It has been conducted with as much method and precision as though it were something more than an idle ceremony. The Venetians seemed resolved to exercise their privilege of voting in a serious manner. Electoral Districts were formed, Committees of Superintendence were appointed for each district, printed notices were widely circulated, stating the necessary qualifications for voters, giving the addresses of the district offices, and calling upon men of every class to come forward. Yesterday the notices were urgent in their tone, but were expressed in letters of moderate size. This morning appeared placards in large print, which stated that to-day was the last day, and which made yet another appeal to those who had neglected to vote. Both yesterday and to-day detachments of the National Guard, with tricolor banners, marched through the city, to remind voters of what was going forward. Every man was expected to say "yes" or "no" to the question, "Shall Venetia form part of United Italy under the sceptre of VICTOR EMMANUEL?" I might go further, and put it that every man was expected to say "yes," while he was earnestly requested not to remain silent. Almost every man had a right to speak. It was only necessary that he should be twenty-one years of age, a native of Venetia, six months resident in Venice, and unconvicted of any crime. Lads who had volunteered into the Italian service, whether regular or Garibaldian, might vote under the age of twenty-one, and without the term of residence. Returned exiles might also vote without the term of residence. And when the would-be voter had verified his identity before one of the Committees, he went to the ballot-box—or, more poetically speaking, to the electoral urn—and dropped therein a slip of paper bearing his "yes" or "no." I have been told that the lists of voters were not very strictly revised, but there was never an election in which all concerned went more completely one way, and there can have been few elections in which the excitement of the legitimate indoor ceremony was more subdued.

The illegitimate drama enacted without doors has been as mirthful as the most sanguine lovers of fun could have desired to see it. A laughing plebiscite has been held in the narrow streets and the stone-paved courtyards, on the bridges and wharves, and, above all, in the Piazza St. Marco. "*Si! si! si!*" has been shouted by columns of small boys as they rushed through the crowd with all the importance of political agitators. "*Si! si! si!*" has been echoed back by young men wearing immense affirmative answers stuck in their hats. The soft affirmative has been a favorite with ladies young and old, and has formed the political creed of Venetian society for forty-eight hours past. Despite the cold weather—you would scarcely believe how cold without coming to Venice—everybody has assembled in the evening in the Piazza St. Marco, the cafés have been full of well-dressed company, the gaslight has been brilliant, there have been music and fireworks. If any superstitious persons took alarm at the entry of the troops on Friday, they may be comforted by a discovery made by other persons of more ingenuity than superstition, that the letters of the word *Venerdi* (Friday,) are the initial letters of the words *Vittorio Emanuele Nostro Eletto Ré d'Italia.*

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Ladies' Dresses in Paris—Is Crinoline Out of Fashion?

From the London Morning Post, Oct. 25.

Our correspondent at Paris having received letters from some fair friends in England begging him to inform them whether crinoline is in or out of fashion in Paris, writes in reply: "I meet in the streets of Paris, and sometimes at an evening reception, a toilette of the period of the First Empire—short-waisted, and certainly there can be no crinoline or iron-hooped anything under a somewhat scanty robe, such as Lady JERSEY danced in at Almack's in the days of GEORGE IV. You see the pretty feet, and some idea may be arrived at as to how Nature has sculptured the whole of the graceful female form. It is surely a pleasant thing to contemplate ladies' feet again. For the last ten years, if one writes history correctly, we must confess we have seen little of that pretty feature of female loveliness. This has been a decided loss, for nature has wisely provided that young people should fall in love with each other's feet and ankles as well as their eyes. At the promenade in the Bois you meet with ladies whose dresses gracefully respond to the movements of the frame; and certainly there cannot be any cunningly conceived substructure of steel and textile substances under that empire style of costume. I therefore conclude that there are ladies of fashion moving about in the most refined society honestly without crinoline; but they are not yet a majority. You find most ladies on the contrary wearing dresses which spread out at the bottom, and show a train which begins to be as long as those worn at Court. From the waist downward this ever-spreading trailing robe must be supported by some material. Is it crinoline? Is it jupe in another shape, or is it a mass of clustering under-clothing of cotton or linen? How am I to find out that? You cannot with propriety ask a lady what she wears under the external silk or satin (such was ever intended to be a jealous secret:)

> "And take upon us the mystery of things,
> As if we were God's spies,"

as said King LEAR on a similar courtly question. It would be excessively mean to ask the lady's maid privately and confidentially of what underneath material her mistress is composed. How are you to find out? I have watched sublimely grand ladies get out of a carriage, under the impression that the accident of events might enable one to form a pretty good opinion about the presence of crinoline. But no *japes-cages* ever turned up; the robe falls into a monotonous spread, trails on the ground, and is as irritating to surrounding human nature as the old crinoline nuisance. Gentlemen have to dodge about in the drawing-room, and on the pathway of gardens and parks. These dresses, like the old crinoline, to my knowledge, have caused some men to come out with wicked oaths in French, and I do not see why this fashion should not also cause ladies to be burnt to death as in the earlier days of crinoline. In the streets of Paris some ladies wear a dress which appears to be crinolineless, until it suddenly and abruptly spreads out at the bottom as if a single hoop were employed. What is this? A windy day at the seaside might relieve one's doubting mind. I strongly suspect this is the last ring—a horrid *cage*. If crinoline is expiring, it dies hard in Paris. The ladies at the markets still wear crinoline, and so do the ladies of the kitchen; therefore I suspect crinoline is hovering about in all classes of society. Now, those interested in this momentous question will say, why don't you go to the fashion books for information? Ask an audience of M——e W——t, in the Rue de la Paix. Do you think you can say anything positive after all this? One magazine of the fashions tells us: "Taking our impressions from certain high indications, we think we may go so far as to declare that a gradual abandonment of crinoline is taking place in all classes of society." You then turn to the colored plates, and there you find a dress worn by a lovely creature, the bottom of which is occupying nearly the whole width of the plate. What keeps out its vast spreading proportions? As when you think of time and eternity, or any other sublime subject, the mind wanders into dim confusion. Let us see what *La Toilette de Paris* says—that is an authority. It would be absurd to translate:

"Deux genres bien distincts caractérisent les toilettes; celui qui réduit l'ampleur et la longueur des robes est adopté pour les courses à pied, et l'autre genre, qui admet avec une facilité extraordinaire toutes les exagérations dans les sens opposé, est seul réservé aux toilettes parées."

Do you not observe, ladies, that here is the same hesitation of which you complain in England? Is it tha there are no original and great minds just now in Paris, as of old, to exclaim: "This is the fashion for October; wear it all the world!" If you ask me to sum up, my answer is, I believe crinoline is only half out, and something quite as bad, is half in. We are probably passing through a period of transition. It will be very interesting for some time to come to look for the day which humanity can write: "*Crinolina fuit.*"

Diamonds at the French Exhibition.

Paris Correspondence of the London Star.

The grand preoccupation of the feminine world of Paris is to ascertain which of the great historic diamonds are to figure at the Universal Exhibition. Indifferent as we may be to the merits of precious stones in general, it must be admitted that the diamond has from time immemorial occupied a certain position in the history of nations. Thus it was one of the stones which adorned the breast-plate of the Hebrew High Priests. HOMER tells us that Juno wore diamonds in her ears. PLATO believed the stone to be created by the rays of certain stars. The ancients maintained that the diamond imparted courage to the wearer, in like manner as they believed the ruby to be a preservative against pestilence, the sapphire to secure the favor of princes, and the emerald to preserve its possessor from false accusers. Certain it is that diamonds at this moment represent several millions of money. The name of every stone valuing a sum above £4,000, is now perfectly known, and its whereabouts ascertained, whether it be Amsterdam, Paris, Moscow or London. The moment that a diamond is discovered exceeding this value, the stone, as it were, attains a sort of *état civil* in the world of lapidaries. For instance, no one would dare to wear an imitation of the Regent, so long concealed by a slave in a deep wound he made for the purpose in his thigh. Its weight is 136 carats, and originally cost £312,500, although its actual value is twelve millions. Neither would any lady attempt to scorn herself by an imitation of the Sancy, which, as you are aware, was cut by LOUIS DE BERQUEM for CHARLES the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who wore it in his helmet. HENRY III. borrowed it from his Treasurer, DE SANCY, in order to gather money on it for the purpose of raising troops by giving it in pledge to the Swiss. The servant to whom it was intrusted was attacked by a band of Free Lances, and died fighting for his life and honor. His master, DE SANCY, confident that he had sacrificed his life in defence of his trust, gave orders for the disinterment of his body. On cutting it open the diamond was found in his stomach. The Sancy passed successfully from the possession of JAMES II. to LOUIS XVI., from whom it was stolen; and after a series of adventures it was sold last year, by Prince DEMIDOFF, if my memory serves me, for the sum of £26,000. The French crown possessed in the year 1791, including those purchased for the hilt of LOUIS XVI.'s sword of state, 9,457 diamonds, among which were the Regent, the Blue Diamond and the Sancy. The whole of this treasure was robbed in 1792, from the Royal Garde Meuble. Search was vainly made for the perpetrators of this daring theft, but no trace could be discovered of the jewels until the Commune received an anonymous letter, stating that a great part of the missing stones were buried in a ditch of the Allée des Veuves, Champs Elysées, and truly the Regent and the greater part of the Crown diamonds were dug out of a spot of ground now occupied by the celebrated restaurant so well known as the Moulin Rouge. The true story of this robbery was never known, but in 1808 a man of the strange name of BABA was taken up for forgery, and confessed that he had assisted in the affair, and had buried the Regent, and subsequently revealed its whereabouts to the Commune. His line of defence was a peculiar one. He informed his judges that France owed the Imperial dynasty to him, seeing that had he not revealed the spot where the Regent lay buried, NAPOLEON could not have pledged it after the 18th Brumaire, when his possession of power depended on his having funds at his command wherewith to pay the army and carry on the Government. The Emperor had Europe ransacked to recover the rest of the Crown diamonds, and succeeded in repurchasing the most valuable among them. LOUIS XVIII. presented the Duke of Wellington in 1815 with the Order of St. Esprit, executed with the crown diamonds, which had cost 750,000f., but the value of which amounted to 20,900,260f. in the year 1832, although the Sancy was not among them, neither were the splendid opal called "The Burning of Troy," which had belonged to the Empress JOSEPHINE, nor a diamond of 36 carats, which the First Emperor was said to have lost on the field of Waterloo.

The Emperor's Tailor.

M. LEGER, tailor to the First Emperor NAPOLEON, died recently in Paris. The following anecdote of the fortunate "constructor" of the celebrated *redingote grise* is curious. The Count DE REMUSAT was grand-master of the Emperor's wardrobe. NAPOLEON allotted eight hundred a year for the expenses of his *toilette*. It will be remembered that he always wore knee-breeches of white cashmere. These garments, however, he was obliged to change several times in the day, as he, in the hurry of writing, constantly spotted them with ink, &c. The result was that LEGER'S bill exceeded the sum the Count DE REMUSAT had to dispose of. At first LEGER sent the bill in once a month; the Count made an excuse, and the bill was not paid. LEGER sent it in once a fortnight, then twice a week, and at last daily, but with no better result. His stock of patience exhausted, one day, while trying on a new uniform of the Chasseurs de la Garde, LEGER made a complaint to the Emperor himself. The rage and astonishment of His Imperial Majesty was boundless on discovering that he owed £1,200 to his tailor. The bill was paid that day, and M. DE REMUSAT dismissed. On the Emperor appointing M. DE MONTESQUIOU FEZENSAC to the vacant office, he said: "I hope, Sir, you will not expose me to the humiliation of being asked by my tailor for the price of my breeches."

Towards the end of September, 1805, the Emperor passed through Paris on his way from the camp at Boulogne to the Rhine. He sent for his tailor. It was cold weather, and the latter had put a *redingote* over his coat. "Monsieur LEGER," said NAPOLEON, "my valet will explain to you about my uniforms. I am going to take the field, and I want something warm and strong which will not fly about as a cloak does." "Very well, Sire; I will *compose* a great-coat for your Majesty. Shall the color be green?" "No," said NAPOLEON, "green stains so easily; let it be gray, which will not show dust." Two months later, on the eve of Austerlitz, the Emperor, wearing the said gray coat, wandered among the soldiers grouped around the watch fires, and the *redingote grise* acquired world-wide celebrity.

The African Deserts.

Paris (Oct. 25) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The mysteries of the African deserts have always had singular attractions for enterprising travelers. On the north coast, from Morocco to Egypt, the traces of extinct but not forgotten civilization to be followed; in the interior, these unknown highlands of whose productions and population we even now have only a faint idea. But in the list of those whose love of science or adventure has carried them into the inhospitable desert, there are found comparatively few French names. Yet France has a colony in Senegal, which has always been the object of more interest than most of her other colonies, but which as yet, notwithstanding the possession of Algeria, which might naturally have led to a greater display of enterprise, it has done nothing to repay the mother country for the sacrifices it has cost. Now, however, the French Government is determined to make it, if possible, the seat of an extensive commerce with the interior, and of late years Frenchmen have been encouraged to explore the countries lying further inward, which are destined to become one day, if the plans of Government be successful, the tributaries of French trade.

Two of these explorers, Lieut. MAYE and M. QUINTIN, Surgeon of the Imperial marine, have recently returned from a three years' journey, the object of which was to visit the so-called prophet HADJ OMAR EL AGUI, with whom the French Government has a treaty of friendship. They reached the town of Segou, on the Upper Niger, but here their progress was arrested by a son of the prophet, who has established his authority in this place. Here they were detained for two years, unable either to advance or to return, but not exposed to other hardships than the climate, and the want of all the necessaries of civilized life. These years were well spent, for during this time they formed extensive collections, which, when at last the Emir of Segou allowed them to depart, they were fortunate enough to be able to bring with them. They were presented to the Geographical Society at its recent meeting, and gave an interesting account of their expedition. In one of the villages visited by MUNGO PARK they saw an old woman of eighty, who remembered seeing, when a young girl, a white man, of whose extreme poverty she judged by his not having made her a present. This souvenir is characteristic, for in those barbarous countries a stranger is expected to scatter gifts as he goes.

Gross Outrage on American Travelers in Turkey.

A letter in the *Levant Herald* of the 17th gives an account of a gross attack upon two American gentlemen and a boy on their way to Tiflis. Mr. HENRY STANLEY, one of the number, writes: "When about seven hours from Afiuna-Karahissar, on the 18th of September, *en route* for Tiflis and Thibet *via* Erzeroum, from Smyrna, I and my two companions, Mr. H. W. COOK, of Illinois, and a youth of New-York, were attacked by a band of robbers, hailing from the village of Chihissar, headed by a fellow named ACHMET, of Karahissar, and robbed of all our money, valuables and clothing, to the tune of about 80,000 piastres. It would occupy too much space were I to enter into minor details. Suffice it to state, that after robbing us they conveyed us as prisoners in triumph to Chihissar, accusing us of being robbers, which brought down on our devoted heads unparalleled abuse from the villagers; the women pelted us with stones, the children spat at us, the men belabored us unmercifully with sticks, clubs and firetongs. Not comprehending in the least what direction affairs had taken, I must say for myself that I was plunged in a state of stupefaction not unmingled with rage as to how and why we were thus treated. We had instantly acquiesced in all their demands, and were as docile as lambs in their hands, and, though when attacked we were armed with the best Sharp's rifles and Colt's revolvers, we had offered no resistance. When night arrived, they bound us with cords drawn so tight around our necks that it nearly produced strangulation, in which suffering condition they allowed us to remain twelve hours. [A passage here occurs relating to the treatment of the boy.] No explanations that they can render can gloss over the wanton cruelty and malignant treatment to which we have been subjected. Next, two of them conveyed us bound, with the most daring effrontery imaginable, to a small town called Rashikeui, with the statement that we were robbers, where of course we, powerless to explain the mystery that hung over us, were treated as prisoners, accompanied by the most cruel abuse; chains were hung round our necks, like garlands, for the night. From this place we were sent to Afiuna-Karahissar, where we received the benefit of an interpreter in the person of Mr. L. E. PALOSO, agent of the Ottoman Bank at that place, who acquitted himself very creditably in that capacity; the fruits of which were that we were immediately freed from "durance vile." Nor did his generosity stay here; he lent us ample funds, procured us comfortable rooms at the khan, and fed and clothed us, thus acting the part of a good Samaritan to three unfortunates. And again, through his energetic and repeated appeals to RAOUF BEY, the Sub-Governor of that place, all the robbers were arrested. A strict search was made by soldiers in the village, and about 40p. and two or three articles of clothing were recovered. The prisoners, ACHMET, IBRAHIM, HASSAU, MUSTAPHA, BEKIR, VELY, UMER, and three others were sent under strong guard to Broussa, there to be detained till tried according to law. We arrived at Constantinople, *via* Broussa, yesterday, to lay our case before the American Minister, through whose influence I hope justice will be meted out to the unbaptized rogues."

As was to be expected, Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, the American Minister, lost no time in addressing an energetic demand to the Porte for the prompt and severe punishment of the ruffians concerned. He insisted (1) on the immediate payment by the robbers, or by their village, of the value of the money and effects taken from Mr. STANLEY and his companions; (2) on the public trial of ACHMET EFFENDI—who is, by the way, an ex-cadi—and his nine accomplices, before a tribunal of unexceptionable impartiality, and (3) in the case of the three ruffians who assaulted the boy, on the application of the full penalty of the law, according to the letter of which this crime is a capital one. "In every interest of justice and morality," says the *Levant Herald*, "not less than as a protection for future travelers, it is to be hoped that Mr. MORRIS will insist on the law being executed in its utmost rigor on this particular trio of the band. Nothing short of this, we feel convinced, will satisfy the public sentiment in America, nor the just indignation of foreigners of all nationalities resident in Turkey. Happily, the case is in excellent hands, and neither, therefore, is likely to be disappointed. As a first guarantee of this, Lord LYONS has, in the absence of an American Consular agent at Broussa, courteously authorized Mr. Consul SANDISON to watch the proceedings at the trial, which will be held without delay in that town."

Curiosities from Switzerland—The Pile Villages.

From the Hartford Post, Nov. 8.

At the meeting of the Connecticut Historical Society, held on Tuesday evening, were exhibited some articles found in the bottom of one of the Swiss lakes, relics of an ancient people who dwelt on piles out in the water. These things were procured at Zurich, by the late Miss MARY C. BOOTH, and have recently been presented to Trinity College.

In January, 1854, the water of Lake Zurich fell lower than had ever before been known, the season having been of unusual dryness, and the opportunity was made use of by the inhabitants of Obermeilen to make repairs on its banks. Under a depth of a foot and a half of mud was a layer of blackish mould, in which were found implements of stones, bone, horn, bronze and iron, debris of pottery, &c.; the remains of piles were also found in regular rows from one to two feet apart. Close examination by Dr. Keller, President of the Swiss Antiquarian Society, satisfied him that these piles had supported a platform; that on this platform huts had been raised; and that after being thus occupied, probably for centuries, the structure had been destroyed by fire. The huts, it would seem, were for the most part circular in shape, measuring from ten to fifteen feet in diameter; they were of wattles, plastered with clay, masses of which, hardened by fire, still bearing the marks received from the wattles when wet, have been recovered from the beds of the lakes.

Further investigations have shown that most of the lakes of Europe have been thus inhabited. Up to 1864, two hundred such pile villages have been found in Switzerland alone, and some of them of great size, containing not less than 100,000 piles. Their age is variously estimated at from three to seven thousand years, and some venture to assign even a still higher antiquity. Whoever the dwellers on the *pfahlbauten* were, the remains show that they grew wheat and barley; that they ate the flesh of the ox, the goat, the sheep and the pig; that among the beasts of the chase which they hunted down was the now extinct species of the aurochs; that they had horses, dogs and cats; that they had apples, pears, wild plums and wood raspberries; that they baked pottery; that their women plied the distaff and spindle; that they made hempen mats and wove linen cloths.

Among the articles exhibited to the Society were apples, wheat, barley, flax, hazlenuts, the seeds of the wild plum, strawberry, raspberry, elderberry and straw—all carbonized by the action of fire, to which fact they owe their preservation; and a very curious "water nut" put up in a hermetically-sealed glass tube. We have heard of no other similar specimens in this country.

TURK'S ISLAND.

The Recent Hurricane—800 Houses Completely Destroyed—3,000 People Houseless and Penniless—1,200,000 Bushels of Salt Destroyed—18 Vessels Wrecked and 20 Men Drowned.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Grand Turk, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1866.

We have to report a sad catastrophe. On the 30th ult. a hurricane passed over these islands, which did immense damage to property and caused a great loss of life.

There are two grand epochs of a similar visitation at these islands on record, but none equal the record of the present. The first is the memorable disaster known in the history of the West Indies as the great October hurricane of 1795, the other remembered by our oldest inhabitants as the great August hurricane of 1813. Most of the latter say that the hurricane of Sunday last exceeded in violence the gale of Aug. 22, 1813. It is certain that we have had more lives and property lost and exposed.

Up to the present time we have all been too much absorbed in our individual troubles to organize a systematic inquiry as to particulars in general. On Saturday last the wind blew moderately from the N. N. E. There were apprehensions of a coming storm in the minds of a few, but as we had had nothing like a hurricane since 1837, it was difficult to the majority to recognize anything like an approaching hurricane. On Saturday, at midnight, or on Sunday morning, say about 1 or 2 A. M., the wind gradually increased, so that at sunrise there were no longer any doubts, especially from the indications of the barometer, of a hurricane at hand. Throughout the day it blew with a terrible force, and until after midday, from about E. N. E., when it abated for a half hour, which gave a sufficient interval for the most daring to venture out to make a few general inquiries as to what had happened.

Those who were informed as to the nature of the deceitful lull, in the experience of former hurricanes, hastened back to prepare, if possible, for what was already coming upon them—an increased blast from the southeast—which lasted until about 5 or 6 o'clock P. M., when the gale gradually abated. It is almost impossible to exaggerate the extent of our losses, private and public, here and at Salt Cay, especially in reference to the laboring population. They have neither houses, food nor clothing left—as destitute, in fact, as if they never had the one or the other. This is literally true, both as to this island and Salt Cay, to say nothing of the Caicos Islands, from which no information has been as yet received. The magistracy and ministers of the Gospel have been since Monday engaged, under the sanction of the Executive, in writing out orders for the destitute laboring classes, to receive the merest pittance from any merchant in whose power it may be to advance them on the credit of the Government. A more heart-rending, a more imperative, a more Christian duty, perhaps, has never fallen to any magistracy to perform than has been theirs in thus relieving the mass of a laboring population from immediate hunger.

It has also become the further duty of the Relief Committee to relieve from nakedness, for the hurricane has not only taken from the laboring population, as we have said, their tenements, but likewise their clothing, so that they have, positively, nothing left. Famine, disease and death would be as triumphant in this case, probably, as ever happened, were it not for the active humanity of those whose province it is to direct, control, ameliorate and humanize what would be, in larger countries, under less active benevolence, anarchy and confusion. The ruin has been so general among the laborers both here and Salt Cay, that it must tax to the utmost the resources of private individuals as well as those of the Government to sustain them. How they are to procure houses again, within any reasonable time, to meet the commonest requirements of humanity, must, to a considerable extent, depend on their active charity abroad, which in these times of Christian benevolence is seldom wanting.

We have lost the armory, the market, the three school-houses, the jail, (the prisoners being at large,) the poor-house, the Government House at Waterloo, with a small exception, just sufficient to afford shelter to President Moir and family, and the Quarantine House. The Government building, in which are the Colonial Secretary's office, Customs, Council Chamber, Bank, &c., is, we believe, the only public building left, but very considerably damaged. Almost all the salt exposed here and at Salt Cay has been swept away.

At the latter place five vessels are on the land in front of the town, namely: the American schooner *Sally J. Aikin*, of Wilmington, Del., W. G. Mundy, Master; American brigantine *A. G. Cattell*, of Philadelphia, G. J. Halfy, Master; the British brigantine *Sarah Flagg*, of St. Christopher, C. H. Matthews, Master; the British brigantine *Roselia*, of Halifax, Morine, Master, and the British bark *M. A. Lewis*, of Yarmouth, N. S., Lewis, Master.

The deaths at Grand Turk as far as we can ascertain are fifteen; at Salt Cay, five—not reckoning the deaths from marine disaster—besides numerous cases of broken bones and dislocations, some of which are likely to prove fatal.

The entire body of the magistracy, which the ministers of the Gospel, will continue associated, from day to day, for the purpose of administering food and clothing to the laboring population, with only, it is said, a fortnight's supply of provisions on this Cay. Such is a hurried sketch of this terrible visitation, which fortunately came on us during the day. Had it occurred at night, as did the great August hurricane alluded to, hundreds must have fallen victims to its fury.

Mr. J. C. Crisson, Acting Consul of the United States at Turks Islands, has forwarded to this country the following report of the proceedings of a meeting of merchants and others held at his office on the 8th of October:

Consulate of the United States of America at Turks Islands, Oct. 8, 1866.

Sir:—At a meeting of merchants and others of these Islands, held in this Consulate on the 6th inst., I was requested to transmit to the various Boards of Commerce and others in the United States copies of certain resolutions passed at that meeting, accompanied by the request that they would be pleased to render them such aid in the present emergency as they in their generous sympathy may deem to offer.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. CRISSO,
Acting United States Consul.

To the President of the Board of Commerce, Boston.

APPEAL TO THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Minutes of proceedings of a meeting of Merchants and others of the Turks and Caicos Islands, held at the Consulate of the United States at Grand Turk, Turks Islands, the sixth day of October, A. D. 1866.

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to visit these islands, on the 30th September last, with one of the most terrific hurricanes ever known here, the effects of which have been ruinous to the inhabitants and trade of this colony, sweeping away in its fury about 12,000,000 bushels of salt—the staple of these islands; damaging materially the salt-pans, destroying the machinery and other implements used in the manufacture of salt; demolishing about eight hundred houses with their contents, whereby hundreds of persons are left homeless and destitute, compelling them to seek refuge in the places of worship and cellars of such houses as are left standing, their chief sustenance and clothing being provided by the government, having only at its command about fifteen days' provisions—the only supply in the islands; and whereas, nearly the entire trade of these islands is carried on with the United States of America, with which country the mercantile interests of these islands are more closely identified than with any other, it is unanimously resolved to appeal to the generous sympathy of the Chambers of Commerce of the principal cities of the said United States, for such material aid in this our severe distress as they in their benevolence may deem proper to render us.

Secondly—That Messrs. Tucker and Lightburn, Messrs. Calvin E. Knox & Co., Messrs. Middleton & Co., Messrs. Darrell & Nash, and Messrs. McColl & Frith, of New-York; Messrs. John G. Hall & Co., and Messrs. F. Nickerson & Co., of Boston; Messrs. R. & H. R. Tucker & Co., Baltimore; Messrs. Thomas Watson & Sons, Philadelphia; Thomas J. Stewart, Esq., Bangor; L. & W. P. Armstrong, New-Haven; Messrs. Sumner, Swasey & Currier, Newburyport, and Messrs. Potter & Baker, Providence, R. I., be respectfully requested to act as agents for the receiving and forwarding to the Hon. A. J. Duncombe, Esq., Chairman of the Relief Committee at Grand Turk, Turks Island, any contributions, whether in money, food, clothing, lumber and shingles, &c., as may be placed in their hands for our relief.

Thirdly—That nothing but the deepest necessity, arising from the losses which have fallen in so great a measure on the merchants of these islands, thereby paralyzing their resources, has induced this meeting to make the present appeal; and that the Acting Consul of the United States be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to the several Boards of Commerce hereinbefore named.

Scene at the Death-bed of Mr. Lincoln.

At Carlisle, Penn., recently, the Presbyterian Synods of the Old and New Schools being in session at the same place, the two bodies met in communion with great harmony. Rev. Dr. Gurley, pastor of the church in Washington which President Lincoln usually attended, in a speech at the table, gave the following narrative, which has never before been made public:

"When summoned on that sad night to the death-bed of President Lincoln, I entered the room fifteen or twenty minutes before his departure. All present were gathered anxiously around him, waiting to catch his last breath. The physician, with one hand upon the pulse of the dying man, and the other hand laid upon his heart, was intently watching for the moment when life should cease.

He lingered longer than we had expected. At last the physician said: 'He is gone; he is dead.'

Then I solemnly believe that for four or five minutes there was not the slightest noise or movement in that awful presence. We all stood transfixed in our positions, speechless, breathless, around the dead body of that great and good man.

At length the Secretary of War, who was standing at my left, broke the silence and said: 'Doctor, will you say anything?' I replied, 'I will speak to God.' Said he, 'Do it just now.'

And there, by the side of our fallen chief, God put it into my heart to utter this petition, that from that hour we and the whole nation might become more than ever united in our devotion to the cause of our beloved, imperiled country.

When I ceased, there arose from the lips of the entire company a fervid and spontaneous 'Amen.'

And has not the whole heart of the loyal nation responded 'Amen?'

Was not that prayer, there offered, responded to in a most remarkable manner? When in our history have the people of this land been found more closely bound together in purpose and heart than when the telegraphic wires bore all over the country the sad tidings that President Lincoln was dead?"

The Kansas people are congratulating themselves over a recent discovery of salt in the extreme southwestern portion of the State. The Lawrence *Tribune* states, on the authority of a gentleman who was of a party that visited the salt region, that it completely covers the ground, forming a crust, and can be shoveled up by cart-loads. The salt is of the purest character, and is fit for use as taken from the ground. When cleaned from the surface, leaving the earth bare, it appears again immediately, and in a day or two a hard crust is formed of the saline deposits in the soil. This salt exists in similar abundance over a country 60 miles in extent.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2461—Chase et al. vs. Smith et al.
3071—Genet vs. Howland et al.
209½—Appelby vs. The Astor Fire Insurance Company.
371—Sprague vs. Gregory.
1783—Russell vs. Gallaher.
2187—Lyons vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Co.
1441—Oswego Starch Factory vs. Rodriguez.
675—Kinire et al vs. Ford.
1469—Anderson vs. Smith.
2199—Hogan vs. Borkers.
2301—Schwartz vs. Clancy.
2391—Cousella vs. The Philadelphia S. Prop. Co.

Nos.
771—Borst vs. Donaldson et al.
787—McFarlane et al. vs. Wood et al.
2229—Waring et al. vs. The Hoffman Fire Insurance Company.
1863—Stephens vs. Donaldson.
1335—Klappenburgh et al vs. Emmer.
1405—Daring et al. vs. Crane
2141—Cobb vs. Crane et al.
2423—Phalips vs. Campaignac et al.

Part II.—Held by Justice Mullin, at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
734—Sackett vs. Whitney.
4—Everett vs. Garrison.
2038—The E. R. Bank vs. Steinrich.
2064—McDuff vs. Lanchon.
2226—Parmelee vs. Hoffman F. Ins. Co.
1488—Buckner vs. Oberdorfer.
874—Wiggan vs. Russell.
1940—O'Donnell vs. Osgood.
2254—Lefferts vs. The Bleecker-street and F. F. and R. Co.
2042—Deranay vs. Stevenson.

Nos.
994—Brittan et al vs. Trinity et al.
1299—Herzenkind vs. Tapscott.
482—McCaffrey vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
576—Asch vs. Horhat et al.
826—Strong et al. vs. Bean.
1298—McCaffrey vs. Jardine et al.
914—Flint vs. Hillyer.
1430—Christie vs. Haskell.
1002—Perrete vs. Jordan.
972—Kennedy vs. Bandall.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Reserved Causes.

Nos.
31—Glover vs. Hilton.
71—Corwin vs. Stillwell.
71—Beale et al. vs. Brasher
78— —— vs. ——.
81—Murphy vs. Gross.
83—The People, &c., vs. The H. R. R. R. Co.
98—McCann vs. Frank.
102—Myers vs. Ritterman.
103—Lathrop vs. The same.

Nos.
104—Wickes vs. The same.
105—Sweeter vs. The same.
107—The W. Alex. and G. R. R. Co. vs. Leonard.
117—Cahill vs. Battershall et al.
123—Churchman vs. The G. West. Ins. Co.
124—Behan vs. Behan.

The general call commences at No. 125.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, P. J., Clerke and Ingraham, J. J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.—Preferred Causes.

Nos.
15—Flagler vs. Fox et al.
16—Buttee et al vs. Morton et al.

Nos.
36—Same vs. Same.
37—Hoyt vs. Losee.

Enumerated Calendar.

Nos.
1—Browning et al. vs. James.
2—Ferris vs. Kittner.
3—Pigney vs. Tallmadge, impleaded.
4—Same vs. Same.
5—Neubert vs. Michoelis.
6—Robinson vs. Flint.

Nos.
8—Ford et al. vs. Crocker.
9—Willoughby vs. Clark et al.
10—Tiffany vs. Warren et al.
11—The H. J. R. Co. vs. Lake et al.

Non-enumerated Calendar—Enumerated Calendar continued.

Nos.
12—Van Schaick vs. The Third-av. Railroad Co.
13—Dennison vs. Janeway.
14—Anderson vs. Mears.
15—Acker vs. Flagg.
16—Same vs. Same.
17—Myers vs. Irving, impld.

18—Leigh vs. Hay.
19—Thorp vs. The R. Coal of New-York.
20—Clark, ex. vs. Blakely et al.
21—Brisckel et al. vs. Brown et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Justice Potter, at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Demurrers.

Nos.
5—The F. and C. National vs. Gerrer.
16—McIntyre vs. Fitch.

Nos.
20—Floto vs. Osgood et al.
25—Dugan vs. Dermott.
35— —— vs. ——.

Issues of law and fact.

Nos.
157—Bushnell vs. Eastman et al.
176—Dunham vs. Newall et al.
288—Stouvenal vs. Butler.
149—Baiz vs. Carrington.
165—Hirsch vs. Allire.
179—Whiting vs. Billing et al.
180—Monaghan vs. Vincent.
181—Sweton vs. Sweton.

Nos.
182—Anderson et al vs. The L. R. Bank et al.
183—The People, &c., vs. Hambrecht.
184—Peppon vs. Halloran.
185—Pierson vs. Woodworth et al.
186—Fountain vs. McManus.
187—Wright, Executor, vs. Griswold, Jr., et al.
188—Lazell vs. Myers et al, impleaded.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2673—Cook vs. Hull.
2689—Atwill vs. Blake.
2539—Mac Bennett vs. Second-av. Railroad Co.
2241—Wakeman vs. Gowdy.
2477—Bentley et al. vs. Chase.
2599—Benney et al. vs. Lynch.
1835—Lasete vs. The Comp. Gen. Trans.
871—Delafield vs. The H. Ferry Co. of Brooklyn.
2491—Byrington vs. House et al.
2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton.

Nos.
2635—Grossman vs. Liebman.
2327—The Mayor, &c., vs. Reynolds et al.
1173—Pierce et al. vs. The P. Fire Ins. Co., of Brooklyn.
1527—Same vs. The Montauk Life Ins. Co., of Brooklyn.
2183—Same vs. The Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2746—Burns vs. Rourk.
2690—Brookman et al. vs. Metcalf.
2610—Ryan vs. Henry, Jr., et al.
2460—Brownell vs. Piper.
2480—Horton vs. Smith.
2816—McDonald vs. Rilley.
1876—Burk et al. vs. Guilleaume.
2682—Gaffney vs. Dougherty
2774—Stuart vs. The P. National Bank of New York, substitute for defendant in place of the Greenwich Savings Bank.

Nos.
2852—Moral vs. Buchel.
1690—Baltz et al. vs. Gudeman.
2636—Morgan vs. Lombardo.
1176—Bierce et al. vs. The Humboldt Fire Insurance Company.
1860—Same vs. The Indemnity Fire Insurance Company.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Judge Brady—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1527—Pettigrew vs. Waterbury.
1556—Waterbury vs. Shipman, &c.
1541—Whittemore vs. Hirschfield.
1543—Van Dyke vs. Hatch, &c.
1287—Farrington vs. Bobbins
1546—Cohen vs. Ferris.
1640—McCune et al. vs. Converse et al.

Nos.
1649—Schnell vs. Van Horsten.
1640—McGarrahan vs. Waters.
1696—Bloomer vs. Watson.
1697—Dalton vs. Taylor et al.
1372—Marshall, Jr., et al. vs. Trask et al.
1140—Nelson vs. Kidder.
1654—Foute vs. Burnham, impleaded.
1652—Anderson vs. Ritch.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1700—O'Mara vs. Overbeck.
1622—Norris vs. Stewart, &c.
1244—McNeill vs. Rogers.
881—Scudder vs. Leszynsky
646—Tallman vs. Clough.
980—The C. Gen. Trans. Co. vs. Watson et al.
1662—West vs. Ferris.
1608—Nelson vs. McGee.

1273—Geulon vs. Mataran.
1774—Morange vs. Dubois, &c.
1775—Moulton, &c., vs. The Ind. L. of Tel.
1776—Smith, &c., vs. Butler.
1778—Deane vs. Lynch, &c.
1779—McGuire vs. Belden.
1780—Morange vs. The Mayor, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
29—North vs. Jack.
47—Peck vs. Miller.
50—Putnam vs. Raphael.
57—Clark vs. Granzberg.
—Benner vs. Ferris.
—Roehler vs. Falk.
58—Freeman vs. Edwards.
59—Simpson vs. Riley.
60—Lahey vs. Cole.
61—Welch vs. Vandervoort.

Nos.
62—Holden vs. Gilpire.
63—Hartford vs. Beecher.
64—Whitney vs. Fallon.
65—Milahur vs. Harris.
66—O. C. W'ks vs. White.
67—See vs. Schultz.
68—Beatty vs. Bernhalz.
69—Wheaton vs. Yong.
70—Dunn vs. Kerrigan.

Surrogate's Court.

The following contested issues will be called Tuesday, Nov. 13: No. 1. Will of Frederick Stockdieck, Nov. 15, 1864. 2. Will of Patrick W. Langton, Dec. 29, 1865. 3. Will of Peter Russell, Jan. 31, 1866. 4. Will of Thomas B. Stillman, March 6, 1866. 5. Will of Abraham D. Clement, March 27, 1866. 6. Will of Wm. Freeman, April 3, 1866. 7. Will of Patrick Murphy, April 4, 1866. 8. Will of Margaret Hopper, April 5, 1866. 9. Will of Alexander Duncan, May 14, 1866. 10. Will of Jonathan Joice, May 17, 1866. 11. Will of Catharine McCaffrey, June 8, 1866. 12. Will of James Donnell, June 27, 1866. 13. Will of Edward Byron Christy, June 28, 1866. 14. Will of Benjamin Isaacs, July 11, 1866. 15. Will of James Renthow, July 16, 1866. 16. Will of Edward H. Young, Aug. 9, 1866. 17. Will of Milton Finkle, Sept. 8, 1866. 18. Will of Henry Hyman, Sept. 11, 1866. 19. Administration of Solomon Hart, Sept. 7, 1866. 20. Administration of Wm. Bandon, Oct. 8, 1866. 21. Administration of John C. Probst, Sept. 5, 1866. 22. Administration of Sarah Fowler, Oct. 12, 1866. 23. Guardianship of Gustavus Emanuel and Eliza Cropper, minors, October, 1866. 24. Will of Dorcas Martin, Sept. 15, 1866. 25. Will of Maria S. Phelan, Oct. 10, 1866.

WM. W. SMITH,
Clerk to the Surrogate's Court.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 10, 1866.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	114¾
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	110¾
200	do	110¾
500	do ....small	109¾
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	107¾
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	107¾
65,000	do	107¾
20,000	do	107¾
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 New issue	110
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s..C.	100¾
1,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	107¾
3,300	do ....Small	107¾
1,000	do ....2d Ser.	106
2,000	do	105¾
800	do. 3d S. .Small	106¾
5,000	Missouri 6s	89
5,000	Cal. 7s....Large	118¾
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	34¾
55,000	do	34¾
10,000	do b30	34¾
30,000	C. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bds.	95¾
5,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	101
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	79¾
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	92¾
1,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	102¾
500	Alt. & T. H. 1st	109
3,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st	92¾
20	Metropolitan B'k	128
10	Cen. N. Bank	124
100	Bos. Water P.	33
100	do b30	33¾
200	Cumb. Coal P.	69
500	Wilks. Coal	73
50	do	72
25	Citizens' Gas	126
350	West. U. Tel.	51¾
38	do	51¾
30	West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension	96¾
200	Mar. Min.	14
200	Mar. Min. Pr.	29¾
100	do s10	29¾
100	do ....2d call	29¾
100	Bruns. Land	8¼
25	Adams Ex. Co.	79
100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	74¾
800	Butler Coal	21
100	do	21¾
200	do	21¾
500	Canton Co.	57
50	At. Mail S. Co.	112¾
300	do	112
100	do	111¾
300	do b30	112½
200	do ....2d call	111¾
200	Central Coal	55¾
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	244
300	do	244¾
150	do ....2d call	245
100	N. Y. Central	117¾
200	do s3	117¾
200	do c	118
100	do s3	117¾
1200	Erie Railroad	84¾
100	do s30	83¾
100	Hud. R. R.	125¾
11	N. Y. & N. H. R.	117
600	Reading R.	116¾
600	M. S. & N. I.	91¾
100	do b30	91¾
20	do	91¾
400	do	91¾
500	Ill. Cen. R.	124¾
100	do	124¾
1000	Clev. & Pitts	92
8	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	113
700	Chi. & N. W.	57
15	do	56
15	Chi. & N. W. P.	78¾
200	do	79
34	do	79¾
1000	Cleve. & Tol.	119¾
700	Chic. & R. I.	110
200	do	110
100	do	109¾
100	Chic., B. & Q.	133
10	New-Jersey Cen.	129
46	Morris & Essex R.	85
500	P., Ft. W. & C.	109¾
300	do	109¾
300	do ....2d call	109
50	Chic. & Alt. P.	113¾
300	Mil. & St. P.	61¾
100	do b30	62

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

21,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40..R.	100¾
10,000	Missouri 6s	89¾
12,000	do	89¾
16,000	O. & M. C.	34¾
10	Fourth National	110
200	Quicksilver	52¾
50	do	53
300	N. Y. Cen. c	117
100	Erie R.	83¾
1000	do	83¾
100	do	83¾
1000	Reading R	116¾
500	do b10	116¾
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	90¾
5	Ill. Cen. R. b30	124¾
100	Cleve. & Pitts	92
100	Chic. & N. W.	56¾
100	do	56¾
100	Chic. & N. W. P.	79
100	Chic. & R. I.	109¾
100	P. F. W. & C.	109¾
1000	do	109
200	do s10	109
100	do s10	109½
100	Alt. & T. H.	50

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C. s10	34¾
200	Butler Coal	20¾
100	do b3	21
100	do	21
400	do s10	20¾
100	do	21¾
200	do	21¾
100	do b15	21¾
300	Mar. Pref.	29¾
100	do b30	29¾
100	do s3	29¾
400	West. U. Tel.	51¾
800	Erie Railroad	84¾
500	do	84¾
600	do	84¾
200	do b3	84¾
100	do b10	84¾
800	do	84¾
400	do s3	84¾
100	do s3	84¾
1200	do	84¾
600	Reading R.	116¾
400	do b10	116¾
400	do s15	116¾
100	do	116¾
100	Alt. & T. H.	50¾
200	Boston W. P.	33
400	Mich. Cen. R. s30	115
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	91¾
300	do b3	91¾
100	do b3	91¾
300	do c	91¾
200	do	91¾
200	do s10	91
100	do s3	91¾
300	do s3	91¾
200	Cleve. & Pitts	92¾
300	do s15	92
200	N. Y. Cen. s3	117¾
500	Cleve. & Tol. ....x-d	119
800	do s3	119¾
100	do	119¾
1000	do s4m	118
400	Ch., R. I. & P.	109¾
900	do b10	109¾
200	do	109¾
200	do s3	109¾
400	Chic. & N. W.	57¾
1500	do b3	57¾
300	do s3	57¾
1200	do	57¾
400	Chi. & N. W. P.	79¾
200	do	79¾
200	do ....o	79¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C. ....x-d	109¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer. c	33¾
10,000	do b3	34
100	Boston W. P.	33¾
200	do b3	33¾
400	do	33¾
300	do	33¾
100	Rutland Mar.	33
100	do b15	33¾
200	do s3	33
100	Cum. Coal	68¾
200	do s3	68¾
200	do b10	68¾
300	do	68¾
100	Wilkesbarre Coal	73
100	Butler Coal Co.	21¾
100	do b3	21
100	Smith & P. G. s10	10¾
200	do	10¾
1600	Erie R.	83¾
400	do	83
400	do	83¾
300	do	83¾
800	do c	83¾
1200	do	83¾
600	do s3	83¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	116¾
100	do c	117
100	West. U. Tel.	51¾
800	Reading R.	116¾
200	do b3	116¾
400	do s3	116¾
200	do s15	116¾
400	do b3	116¾
300	Ill. Central R.	124
100	Tol., W. & W.	51¾
100	do	51¾
200	P., F. W. & C. ....x-d	109¾
200	Spruce Hill C.	4¾
400	M. So. & N. I. b3	90¾
1400	do	90¾
300	do	90¾
200	do	91
200	do	91
500	do	91
100	do s10	90¾
200	do s3	90¾
800	Clev. & Pitts R.	91¾
100	do	91¾
800	do	91¾
900	do	91¾
100	do	91¾
1200	do b3	91¾
100	do	91¾
200	Clev. & Tol. ....x-d	118¾
1100	do b3	119
300	do b3	119
400	Chi. R. I. & P. b3	109¾
400	do	109¾
300	do b10	109¾
300	do	109¾
200	Chi. & N. W.	56¾
400	do	56¾
100	do	56¾
800	do c	56¾
1200	do	56¾
300	do	56¾
100	do	56¾
400	do s3	56¾
100	do s15	56¾
400	do	56¾
800	Chi. & N. W. P.	78¾
1600	do	78¾
100	do s10	78¾
400	do b3	78¾
200	do ....o	78¾
100	do b10	78¾
200	do b3	78¾

Monday, Nov. 12—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was partially interrupted by the Election. After Tuesday there were more country buyers and a fair amount of business in General Merchandise, though the Dry Goods trade continues dull. On the Corn Exchange there was a break down in prices, especially marked in the speculation and "cornering" operations in Pork. The prices of Grain and Flour are yet too high for the free execution of export orders. The stock of Cotton continues to increase, and the latest reports of the new crop and new receipts at the South ought to induce early sales, but thus far exporters have not been able to take hold of the market freely, owing to the higher figures, relatively, here than at Liverpool, especially since the decline of 4 ₱ cent. in Gold, which correspondingly reduces the currency value of their Exchange. The export clearances of all Domestic Produce amount to something over three millions in Currency value, to which a million of dollars, Gold value, is added for the specie export—chiefly in bar Gold and Foreign Coin. The Import entries continue large for the season, though not equal to last November. The Customs Duties are also falling off, being a million less than last season thus far in November. The Treasury has paid out in Gold Notes in the nine business days since the 1st inst., for Gold interest, $12,000,000, but the Gold itself continues for the greater part in the Treasury, and the gain to the Banks and in the vaults of the private Bankers, was felt last week to the extent of 4 ₱ cent. in the price of Gold in the Gold Room. It would probably have been felt sooner but for political causes in New-York and Baltimore up to Thursday morning, when the assured quiet in Baltimore and the decisive popular verdict in New-York and the Western States, removed all apprehension on this score. And we observe that some of the late *Bulls* in Gold are now disposed to talk down the price to 142@140 ₱ cent., though this ought not to induce the recent *shorts* in Gold either to delay purchases at rates which they would have been abundantly satisfied with two or three weeks ago, or to increase their *short* contracts. There is present security against new combinations or Gold "rings" to run the price up again, though the position of the Treasury is such that we have no expectation they would be successful above 146 or 148 ₱ cent. There are other parties who reason that the price should fall from the weight of supply and the incoming of the Cotton crop, to 140 ₱ cent. or less, and this opinion would seem to be rational, and would be felt, no doubt, but for the eagerness of Importers and other parties already *short* of Gold to anticipate the additional fall. It would probably be very convenient for the Treasury to realize in the course of the next few weeks on $20,000,000 or $25,000,000 of its present large surplus, and to apply the premium to the further reduction of the principal of the Public Debt, but we doubt whether the Secretary will be disposed to follow down the price until he gets rid of all that he may be disposed to turn into Currency at present, and then leave the market to be run up again by the combinations of the Gold Room; the rapid and arbitrary fluctuations, both ways, being equally detrimental to the reasonable stability of trade and the steady collection of the Customs and Internal revenues.

The Money and Stock markets during the week were partially disturbed by the talk of dearer Money, but practically the supply, at the close of the week, showed little change either in the ease or rates to the Brokers, and the confidence of lenders, to all appearances, not at all disturbed. The Banks probably gained about three millions on their Specie averages, (in Gold Notes,) and decreased about the same amount in their Greenback averages, leaving the *pro rata* of lawful Money to their immediate liabilities about the same as last Monday. The Treasury Office has temporarily gained in Greenbacks and other Currency by the transfer of funds at New-York for account of the National Depositories, South and West. The Assistant Treasurer continues to accommodate Bankers and others requiring Currency at the Cotton ports, by transfer drafts to the extent of the Treasury revenues collected or deposited at these ports.

The Public Funds, including the 5-20s of 1862 dealt in for Foreign account, continue steady. The fall of 4 ₱ cent. in Gold would probably have been felt on 5-20s, but for the confidence felt in a gradual, if not immediate improvement, on the other side. The Railway speculation has been somewhat feverish, but on every decline of prices the market shows so much elasticity that many of the *Bull* operators believe in continued activity through the present month, at least, and manifest less apprehension about the meeting of Congress in December, than before the New-York and Western Elections.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	146¾@144¾
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110¾@110¾
Consolidated 5-20s	110¾@110
First Series 7.30s	107¾@107¾
Seconds and Thirds 7.30s	106@106
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	100¾@100¾
New-York Central	120@117¾
New-York and Erie	84¾@81@84¾@83¾
Rock Island	110¾@109¾
Michigan Southern	93¾@91@92¾@91¾
Illinois Central	126@124
Hudson River	125¾@125
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93¾@91¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	110¾@108¾@109¾
Northwestern	59¾@56
Almaden Quicksilver	55¾@52¾
Cumberland	67¾@71@68¾
Reading	117¾@116¾
Northwestern Preferred	80¾@79
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	35¾@34
Mariposa Preferred	31@29¾
Cleveland and Toledo	120¾@119

There was a further decline of 1½@1¾ ₱ cent. in the Gold Room Saturday. The sales opened at 146 ₱ cent. and ran down to 144⅛ per cent. The supply of Gold for delivery is in excess of the demand, and 3@4 ₱ cent. per annum interest is paid for carrying over the surplus. The Customs demand of the week is $2,094,000; the amount of Gold Interest paid out of the Treasury Office $3,712,000; the Export, chiefly Gold bars, $1,037,850. Exchange on London closed 109@109¼ ₱ cent.

The Money market of the week wound up on an easy supply to the Stock Brokers at 4@6 ₱ cent., the prevailing rate on Miscellaneous Collateral being 5 ₱ cent. Saturday, as usual, was rather an easier day for borrowers than the earlier part of the week.

The Public Funds were steady, but the Railway speculation quite excited, for an hour or two, on the downward turn of prices, the fluctuations in Erie being the feature of the market. There was no afternoon Board. At 4 o'clock P. M., on the Street, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100¾	100¾	Northwest	57¾	56
U. S. 5-20s	110¾	110¾	N. West Pref.	79¾	79
U. S. 7.30s	108	107¾	Rock Island	109¾	109¾
N. Y. Central	118¾	117¾	Fort Wayne	109	109¾
Erie	85	83¾	Cumb'land Coal	69¾	68¾
Hudson	125	125	Quicksilver	53¾	52¾
Reading	116¾	116¾	W. U. Telegraph	51¾	51¾
Mich. Southern	91¾	91¾	Mariposa Pref.	29¾	29¾
Illinois Central	124¾	124	Ohio Certificates	34¾	34
Pittsburgh	92¾	91¾	American Gold	146¾	144¾
Tennessee 6s	71¾	71¾	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	190	Shoe and Leather	112
Merchants'	116	Commonwealth	110
Phenix	106	Park	150
Tradesmen's	140	Manuf's & Merchants	108
Merchants' Exch'ge	114	Central National	112
Commerce	119	Fourth National	110
Bank of N. America	112	Ninth National	119
Hanover	111	Oriental Bank	125
Metropolitan	128		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	94¾	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	96	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	79¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	106¾	Gt. Western 2d M., '83	82
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888	95	Quincy & Tol. 1st M., '90	87¾
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	97	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	70
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102¾	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s. f. '85	105¾	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104¾
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	99¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98¾
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	108¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	89
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M.	112	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	93
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	95	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	77
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	96	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	97¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	106¾	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	106¾
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	109	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	70
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	84	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	91¾
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	84¾
Chi. & N. W. Int'st B.	91	Peninsula R. R. bonds	84
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv.	85	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	92¾
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	97	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	72
Lack. & West'n Bds.	99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93¾
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100	N. Y. & N. H. 7s	102
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	91		

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,446,434, against the total entries of $6,174,655 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,093,780, against $6,127,156 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,037,850, against $196,400 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,094,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 14,331 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 6,978.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Oct. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$30,037,059	September	$21,885,616
February	30,520,430	Oct. 6	4,467,005
March	25,919,088	Oct. 13	3,936,151
April	24,678,788	Oct. 20	5,061,981
May	28,425,374	Oct. 27	5,557,777
June	22,642,103	Nov. 3	3,947,066
July	26,505,226	Nov. 10	5,446,434
August	23,615,42		
Total to date since Jan. 1			$262,584,144
Against same time last year			179,744,864
Increase to date			$82,839,280

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Oct. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

January	$23,108,207	Sept.	$11,571,223
February	17,195,567	Oct. 3	2,042,556
March	23,663,817	Oct. 10	2,930,151
April	23,311,185	Oct. 17	2,285,710
May	12,192,873	Oct. 24	4,683,159
June	10,262,428	Oct. 31	3,043,864
July	13,486,469	Nov. 7	3,093,780
August	22,923,510		
Total to date since Jan. 1			$164,196,3_9
Against same time 1865			140,173,114
Increase since Jan. 1			$24,023,225
Gold, Nov. 10, 1866			144¼ ₱ cent.
Gold, Nov. 11, 1865			146⅞ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

January	$2,706,336	September	$834,550
February	1,807,030	Oct. 6	270,000
March	1,045,039	Oct. 13	198,050
April	568,875	Oct. 20	63,262
May	23,744,194	Oct. 27	458,198
June	15,890,956	Nov. 3	947,944
July	5,821,459	Nov. 10	1,037,850
August	1,587,85_		
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$57,001,534
Against same time 1865			25,486,348
Increase since Jan. 1			$31,515,186

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

January	$2,364,263	July	$5,115,843
February	3,635,431	Aug.	6,012,961
March	3,967,553	September	2,895,102
April	1,551,721	October	3,744,737
May	3,783,186	Nov. 1	1,259,373
June	2,189,226	Nov. 9	559,568
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$37,175,953
Against same time last year			17,456,355
Increase since Jan. 1			$19,719,598

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$12,469,865	January	$5,738,686
February	12,018,759	February	430,090
March	11,153,954	March	2,658,320
April	11,093,211	April	187,231
May	11,456,768	May	13,105,435
June	9,707,330	June	826,152
July	11,617,973	July	5,873,378
August	12,706,094	August	356,765
September	12,474,076	September	2,630,532
October	11,507,697	October	218,121
Nov. 3	1,153,000	Nov. 3	8,285,000
Nov. 10	2,094,000	Nov. 12	3,712,000
Total	$119,447,333	Total	$44,021,710
To date, 1865	88,512,154	To date, 1865	35,050,420

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Rate.	July, 1865.	April, 1866.	Nov., 1866.
Seven-Thirty	$830,000,000	$817,014,000	$724,014,800
Six ₱ cent	1,203,525,012	1,297,641,353	1,293,861,632
Five ₱ cent	264,292,534	251,788,000	198,091,350
Total	$2,297,817,546	$2,366,443,353	$2,215,967,282
Free of Interest	459,360,671	339,203,163	335,343,783
Total unprovided for	$2,757,178,217	$2,705,646,516	$2,551,310,905
Yearly Interest charge	$155,016,126	$150,189,903	$139,489,268

The reduction of the Principal of the Debt since it reached its maximum in July, 1865, is $205,943,270, and the reduction of the yearly Interest charge $15,626,858.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, Nov. 5, 1866.

Sir: I have received your letter of the 30th ult., inclosing a letter from G. Gumpert, Esq., in relation to the bonding of cigars.

In answer, I have to say that the bonding of cigars is a privilege which the law gives to every manufacturer. He can exercise the privilege or not, as he sees fit. Before cigars are bonded, their value is to be ascertained by an appraisement, made by the Assessor of the district. Before cigars are withdrawn from bond, the law requires that the tax should be paid, and after such payment the owner may sell them where and when, and at such prices as he pleases.

The Assessor is not warranted by law, and this office will not sanction any system of constructive bonding.

Where the tax does not accrue on cigars until after a sale has been effected, the actual price received, whether the cigars are disposed of at wholesale or retail, must be returned for taxation.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

John W. Frazier, United States Assessor, Philadelphia, Penn.

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, Oct. 25, 1866.

Sir: In reply to your letter of Oct. 12, in relation to ornamented stone caps and sills for windows, doors, &c., I have to say that by the Act of July 13, 1866, building stone of all kinds are exempted from tax, but door and window-caps and sills are regarded as manufactures of stone liable to tax when sold or used.

Caps and vases for pillars and cornice, though ornamented, are regarded as building stones, and consequently exempt from tax.

Very respectfully, THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

Washington, D. C.

Sir: Your attention is called to the fact that, under the amendatory act of July 13, 1866, the taxes due from all corporations mentioned in sections 110, 120 and 122, of the act of June 30, 1864, are made payable to the collector of the proper district, the same as other taxes. Notwithstanding this, many banks, (particularly National Banks in returning dividend tax,) railroads and other corporations continue to make returns direct to this office, depositing the amount of tax to the credit of the United States Treasurer.

As this practice is contrary to law, and leads to great trouble and confusion, you will use all endeavors to have all concerned properly instructed in the matter.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

Martin Igoe, Assessor Sixth District, Indianapolis, Ind.

Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of Currency,
Washington, Nov. 3, 1866.

Dear Sir: The Examiner, in his statement of the condition of your bank 21st ultimo, reports an item of overdraft. I would recommend that you abandon the practice of overdraft entirely. It is dangerous and unprofitable. It should be a rule of National Banks to require personal security for every dollar of money they loan, and such a rule is requisite to an absolute control of their business. If you have no hold upon your customers beyond their mere check, you are entirely at their mercy. You may appeal to their honor or their honesty, but you cannot compel prompt payment. Probably you know this already, but it is hoped you will regulate your business accordingly in the future. Very respectfully,

W. R. HUBBARD,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS (THIRTY YEARS TO RUN)
FOR SALE BY
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 6 bbls. Ashes, 14,190 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bags Corn Meal, 28,600 bushels Wheat, 30,400 bushels Corn, 7,801 bushels Rye, 12,480 bushels Barley, 17,950 bushels Oats, 3,400 bushels malt, 1,277 bbls. Pork, 297 pkgs. Cut Meats, 391 pkgs. Lard, 642 pkgs. Beef, and 600 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are active yet steady at $9 75@$10 for Pots and $14@$14 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 381 bbls.

COFFEE—Is dull, yet quoted firm, including Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been quite limited today, though prices have favored buyers. Middlings, 36c.@39c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,450 bales, against receipts of 91 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 14,322 bales; sales and resales, 9,600 bales; exports, 4,898 bales; estimated stock at the close, 105,060 bales. The week's business in Cotton, Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega notice thus: "Our market for the week has been inactive and declining, closing dull and heavy at our quotations. The unfavorable Liverpool and Manchester advices, and the full receipts of Cotton at all the ports, have combined to depress our market. The difficulty of securing freights by steamers, the decline of gold and the low rates for exchange, have also assisted to reduce prices. The receipts of Cotton at this port are heavy, and it is freely offered on the market; but with the present easy money market, we do not anticipate any heavy decline from present prices. The stock of Cotton in Liverpool is not large, and is being rapidly reduced, and any improvement in the Manchester Goods Market would improve Liverpool. We have nothing new to note in regard to the Cotton crop, and can only say that the larger estimates are growing more in favor, and that the number of believers in a 2,000,000 bales crop is increasing. The receipts at all ports, as compared with the average of receipts from 1851 to 1861, would tend to confirm this estimate. The Cotton Goods Market is more active at somewhat improved prices."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	14,322
Receipts last week	16,519
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866	19,379
Receipts in Oct., 1866	52,284
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	124,342
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	488,251
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,677
Exports in Oct. 1866	18,030
Exports since Sept. 1	41,138
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	329,444
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	201,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange Report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 22½c.; Lanark, 19c.; Bedford, 15½c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 45c.; James, 29c.; Harris No. 1, 30c. Prints—Cocheco, 21c.; Richmond, 19c.; Wanregan, 17½c.; Wamsutta, 15c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyers' IXL, 1¼-inch tapes, 48c. to 75c. Shirts—Elm City Shirt Co. No. A5, $16 50; No. 10, $21; No. 30, $30; No. 50, $36. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 10, Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35. Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $6 25; No. 2, $7; No. 4, $8 50. Home made—No. 1, $4 50; No. 3, $5 50; No. 5, $6 50. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 25c.; Stark A, 22c. Corset Jeans—Bates, 15½c.; Pepperell, 23c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been quite limited to-day, though prices have again declined 10c.@20c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last, 8,650 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 75@$10 50; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 30@$11 35; fair to choice do. do., at $11 40@$12 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 30@$12 40 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 75	@$10 50
Extra State	10 30	@12 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 30	@12 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 45	@14 25
Extra Genesee	12 50	@14 00
Common to choice extra St. Louis	14 25	@18 50

Southern Flour continues very quiet at declining prices; sales since our last, 450 bbls., in lots, at $12 25@$14 50 for poor to good, and $14 60@$18, for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in more demand, including superfine at $6 90@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in request at $5 85@$6 for Western, $6 05@$6 15 for Jersey, $6 15 for City, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request; inferior and common lots have been quoted down 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, while really sound lots have been less freely offered, and quoted comparatively steady. Sales since our last, 75,000 bushels, including White Canada at $3 20; good to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, at $2 30@$2 38; very inferior do., at $2@$2 15 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less active, opening more firmly, but closing tamely. Sales, since our last, 98,000 bushels, at $1 24 for inferior; $1 25@$1 26, afloat and in store, for sound Mixed Western, closing at $1 25 in store; $1 26@$1 27 for Yellow Western, and $1 28 for White Western. Rye has been in more demand and firm. Sales, since our last, 9,000 bushels, including Canada at $1 40, and State at $1 50, the latter price for a small lot, ₱ bushel. Barley opened with pretty brisk inquiry at rather firmer prices, but closed tamely and heavily. Sales since our last, 35,000 bushels, partly for export, at $1 31 for Canada West, free, and $1 09 for do., in bond; $1 05@$1 15 for two-rowed State, and $1 30 for four-rowed do., ₱ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand and steady. We quote Chicago at 68c.@71c.; Milwaukee at 69c.@72c., the latter a fancy price; State at 71c.@73c. ₱ bushel. Sales 41,000 bushels. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 40@$1 50 ₱ bushel. The following are the receipts and shipments of flour and grain at Chicago for the past week, and also for the season, (commencing April,) up to date:

	Receipts. Past Week.	Receipts. Season. 1866.	Shipments. Past Week.	Shipments. Season, 1866.
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	73,253	1,241,393
Wheat, bushels	540,840	8,929,325	648,2_6	7,737,480
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	30,546,130	680,260	31,691,322
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	8,078,825	102,733	7,867,861
Rye, bushels	63,735	1,323,358	103,676	1,168,584
Barley, bushels	130,247	1,080,554	98,096	924,265

HAY—North River bale is in moderate request at $1 05@$1 10 for shipment, and $1 20@$1 45 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand and firm, including new at 30c.@63c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 35,132 hides; sales, 28,000 hides; the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 2,700 dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,000 dry Montevideo, to arrive, 23 lbs., 20c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 1,600 dry Rio Grande, culls, 22 lbs., 15½c., gold, usual selection; 13,300 dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 18c., gold, usual selection; 2,700 dry California, 22 lbs., 19½c., gold, usual selection; 1,300 dry California, 26 lbs., private terms; 1,600 dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 250 dry Porto Cabello, 24 lbs., private terms; 150 dry Caracas, 26 lbs., private terms; 1,500 City Slaughter, Steers, 70 lbs., 13c.@14c., currency; 500 City Slaughter, Cows, 55 lbs., 12c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 65,200, (same time last year 235,500—year before, 648,300), and 150 bales. The stock consists of 25,300 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips); 2,000 dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips); 5,500 dry Orinoco; 7,000 Central America, &c.; 4,300 dry Tampico, Vera Cruz, and Matamoras; 6,600 dry African; 3,000 dry Texas and Southern; 2,000 dry salted Chili; 9,500 wet salted from Liverpool; 150 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line during the past week Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer notice thus: *Hemlock Sole*—Since our last prices have receded from ½c.@1c. ₱ lb. on most descriptions. The business of the week has been only of moderate extent, and the receipts were largely in excess of sales. Although quite a number of buyers were in town within the last few days, they have purchased quite sparingly. *Oak Sole*—The market has ruled very quiet and prices are barely maintained; Offal may be quoted about ½c. ₱ lb. easier. Prime Crop Leather is dull and accumulating. *Upper in Rough*—Both Hemlock and Oak in good demand; receipts small; stock light; prices firm; week's receipts of Sole Leather about 37,000 sides." We quote: *Sole*—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 34c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 47c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 50c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 33c.@34½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 31½c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 28c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 21c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 36c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 46c.@46c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand has been moderate for the principal kinds, including Porto Rico at 63c.@75c.; English Island at 62c.@63c.; Cuba at 50c.@62½c.; New-Orleans, $1 20@$1 25 ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 78c.@80c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $7 25@$7 75; Resin at $5@$12 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been very quiet, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 40@$1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 90; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 85; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 45@$1 50 for English and American, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand at 22c.@22½c. for Crude; 35c.@37½c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 53c.@56c. for do., free ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and unsettled to-day, closing at a further reduction in prices of Mess. Sales since our last, 5,100 bbls., in lots, at $25 25@$26 50, cash and regular way, for new Mess, closing at $25 62 cash, and $22 75@$23 25 for new Prime, the latter rate for extra, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,650 bbls. forward delivery, including all November, sellers' option, at $25 25; all the year, seller's option, at $25, and January, seller, at $25@$25 25, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in very limited demand, closing at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, and 14½c.@16c. for Hams; sales 118 packages. Bacon rules dull and heavy at 14c.@14½c. for Cumberland Cut; 15c.@15½c. for short rib, ₱ lb. Lard is inactive and depressed. Sales since our last, 400 tcs. and bbls., in small lots, at 13c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet at $12@$18 50 for Plain Mess and $17 50@$23 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 290 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull but steady; Beef Hams continue dull at $37@$41 ₱ bbl. Sales. 60 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue plenty and in limited request, closing at 9¾c.@10½c., chiefly at 10c. ₱ lb. Butter is in less demand at 35c.@42c. for State, and 43c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 17c.@37c. for Western. ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 7c.@17½c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	40	@41
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	40	@4
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₱ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ₱ lb	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	38	@39
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ lb	37	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	25	@26
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	25	@26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	22	@23
Western States—firkins, common	17	@18

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	17	@17½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb	7	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb	10	@15

SKINS—There is but little inquiry for Deer, and, with an accumulating stock, the views of buyers are lower. Holders, however, are for the most part firm in demanding old rates. Sales of 1,500 lbs. California and 4,000 lbs. Porto Cabello were effected on private terms. We quote: Honduras, 60c.; San Juan, 52½c.@55c.; Bolivar, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Chagres, 55c.@57½c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.; Para, 60c.@62½c., gold, ₱ lb. Goat are dull, manufacturers refusing to pay asking prices.

SUGARS—Have been rather more sought after, but at less buoyant prices. Sales since our last 856 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@13c., and 1,300 boxes Havana at 9½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand, at 14c.@16c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 34,000 lbs. at 12¾c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 75,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The market is quiet with a light demand from manufacturers. Sales 117 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@25c., and 184 cases Seedleaf 4½c.@12c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet to-day, with 523 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were taken 200 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ₱ lb. For London 35,000 bushels Barley on private terms.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—IN CHANCERY, IN Chambers, O. C. Mowat, Friday, the 21st day of September, in the 30th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord 1866.—Between JOSEPH AUGUSTUS WOODRUFF and WILLIAM P. R. STREET, trustees under the marriage settlement of THOMAS SHEPPARD SMYTH and HARRIET SMYTH, his wife, plaintiffs, and GEORGE BIGHAM and JOHN IRWIN and SARAH JANE IRWIN, his wife, defendants.—Upon the application of the plaintiffs, and it appearing by affidavits that after due diligence the said defendants, John Irwin and Sarah Jane Irwin, cannot be found to be served with an office copy of the plaintiffs' bill in this cause, it is ordered that the said defendants, John Irwin and Sarah Jane Irwin, do, on or before the twenty-second day of January next, answer or demur to the said bill; and it is ordered that a copy of this order, together with the notice required by the general orders of this Court, be published in the Newmarket *Era* newspaper, published in the village of Newmarket, in the County of York, not less than four weeks before the seventeenth day of November next, and be continued once in each week until the said day, and that a copy of this order and the notice required by the general orders of this Court be published once forthwith in the *New-York Times* newspaper, published in the City of New-York; and it is further ordered that before the first publication of this order in either of the said newspapers, a copy of this order and an office copy of the bill of complaint in this cause, indorsed in accordance with the general orders of this Court, be mailed, prepaid and registered, addressed to each of the said defendants, John Irwin and Sarah Jane Irwin, at the City of Davenport, in the County of Scott, in the State of Iowa, one of the United States of America.

(Signed,) A. GRANT, Registrar.

To JOHN IRWIN and SARAH JANE IRWIN his wife, above-named: Take notice that if you respectively do not answer or demur to the bill pursuant to the above order, the plaintiff may obtain an order to take the bill as confessed against you, and the Court may grant the plaintiffs such relief as they may be entitled to on their own showing; and you will not receive further notice of the future proceedings in the cause.—Dated at London, Oct. 1, 1866.

BECHER, BARKER & STREET,
London, Canada,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of 13d-st., from the 8d-av. to the 4th-av., in the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the bill of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

C. A. PEABODY,
GEO. E. B[illegible],
THOS. D[illegible],
Commissioners.

New-York, Nov. 8, 1866.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium 5th-av., corner 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. George W. Clarke, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 907 Broadway.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES Are open daily at No. 9 University-place, to gentlemen from 8½ to 9½ A. M., to ladies from 10 to 11 A. M. For information, call between or after the exercises, viz.: 9½ to 10 or at 11 o'clock. Another class will meet, afternoon or evening, as soon as a number of persons have subscribed. Mr. Favarger will accept one or two private classes whose members can contribute together $1,000 a term, and consents to give to these classes the number of lessons they chose to take per week. The public classes meet five times a week, and each pupil contributes $30 for the first term of twenty lessons, $25 for the second, $20 for the third, $18 for the fourth.

Mr. Favarger invites the ladies and gentlemen interested in the study of French to attend at the explanation of his system, to take place in the Chapel of the Seminary, No. 9 University-place, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 12, at 3½ o'clock. He will illustrate by what exercises any one can pronounce French as well as a native.

A circular, with recommendations from Professors Agassiz, Guyot, Botta and others, with testimonials from classes, &c., can be obtained by addressing Mr. F. through Box No. 6,128.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
under the instruction of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., New-York.
Prof. B., in addition to the classes already commenced, has opened a subscription for new classes at a *reduced price*, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 8 and 14 years of age.
Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 7 to 8 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and Children from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. He will be daily at the Institute from 2 till 9 P. M. to receive calls.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A literary union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Winter term will commence Nov. 15.—A full Collegiate course; music, drawing, the modern languages, horseback riding, and other accomplishments. Address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

AN EXPERIENCED AND HIGHLY EDucated tutor, with the highest references, now engaged with families of the best standing, has a few hours for pupils in English, classics and mathematics. Young men prepared for business or college. Address A. M., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies; Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.—Prof. TELLERING, No. 907 Broadway; established in New-York 1852. Also, Latin, English Grammar, &c. All lessons private, no illusory class. Instruction with adults.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

A LADY DEVOTING HERSELF THOROughly to the English branches, wishes a few pupils at their homes, and to read history and literature with young ladies. Address M., book-store, No. 134 6th-av.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL.—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

LEARN TO SPEAK THE FRENCH language in three months, by Dr. H. CARLO'S sure and rapid system. Classes formed the 1st and 15th of each month. For terms apply at No. 13 West 26th-st.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY.
PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS. Established 1840.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO educate children in various elementary studies and in music desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care of Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st., New-York.

RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—An English lady of experience wishes an engagement; the English branches, with music and French. Address Z. A. Z. A., Station D.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF the English branches desires a position as resident or daily governess in New-York or Brooklyn; best of reference given. Address B., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of DIBBLEE & HOWARD, for the transaction of business as bankers and brokers, and will occupy from and after 12th November, inst., Office No. 30 Wall-st., United States Treasury Building, adjoining Messrs. Howes & Macy.

W. W. DIBBLEE,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange, late with Wm. & John O'Brien.
F. A. HOWARD,
of U. S. Treasury Department, Washington.

Nov. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking, Exchange and Commission business, under the firm of JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm name of WM. S. HALE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. S. HALE,
JAMES P. HOLMES, Special Partner.

New-York, Oct. 6, 1866.

A SMART, ENTERPRISING PARTNER wanted; amount of capital no object; a large sure income immediately; references must be good. Apply at No. 242 West 13th-st., near 9th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS EMPLOYMENT business; also included the Real Estate and General Agency business, well established and doing a large cash business daily; a smart business man and wife, or an active business men with a cash capital of $4,000 to $5,000, will meet with an opportunity rare to be found, where they can double the money yearly without loss or risk; good reasons will be given for selling. For particulars apply or address at No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. No agents need apply.

$5,000.—WANTED—AS A PARTNER, A man of good business capacity and strict integrity, to manage and put into the market an article the sale for which is unlimited, and which, by an extraordinary chemical development, can be procured at less than one-fifth the cost of anything that can compete with it. The capital required can be realized in less than sixty days, and a permanent business made of it. Apply to S. M. RAY, No. 41 Liberty-st., first loft.

$100,000—SPECIAL PARTNER wanted in an old established dry goods house, for which one-third of the profits will be given; 10 per cent. will be guaranteed. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR a man of will and energy to establish a branch advertising house in St. Louis or Cincinnati. Address A. P., Box No. 6,096 New-York Post-office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., Corner 28th-st.
We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—One pack of which will last longer and wear better than six packs of the old-fashioned sharp cornered, as they will not split. For sale by all stationers in America and at wholesale by the manufacturer,
SAM. HART & CO.,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 12, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE. Characters by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, J. C. McCollum, M. W. Leffingwell, W. S. Andrews, J. Duff, J. Duell, Mr. Hinton, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. G. C. Boniface, Mrs. Andrews and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOUBLE GALLANT. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederic Robinson, Fisher, Holland, Ringgold, Norton, Williamson, Browne, Leonard, Graham, Pope, Cashin, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss F. Green.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE. Leading character by Mr. Wheatleigh, assisted by the full company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE BLACK CAT OF COVENTRY and ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7½, ROSINA MEADOWS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR. Reappearance of Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robinson and little Clarence, Mlle. DeBerg and J. E. Cooke, The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

STEINWAY'S HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS DAY, commencing at 12 o'clock, POPULAR CONCERT. The following artists will appear: Mrs. Marie Abbott, Mr. Alfred Pease, Mr. G. W. Colby, Mr. F. Letsch; Mr. Theodore Thomas, Conductor.

DERBY FINE ART GALLERY.
No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Great Picture painted by Balling, THE HEROES OF THE REPUBLIC.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. IL BACIO. LITTLE BAREFOOT, LAUGHING GAS, &c.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches to Nov. 11 by Ocean Telegraph. The British Parliament has again been prorogued. News of another outbreak in Spain has been received at Paris. A London dispatch mentions the arrival at Jaffa of the party of Americans who sailed from Maine for the purpose of colonizing in Palestine. It is feared they will not receive a very cordial welcome. A massacre of American seamen on the coast of China is announced. They belonged to the brig *Lubra*. No date is given. The French Admiral was at Shanghae awaiting the arrival of his squadron in order to attack Corea.

GENERAL NEWS.

In consequence of the failure of crops, a belt of the Southern country, extending from North Carolina to Texas, and embracing the northern and central portions of those States, and also of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, is threatened with famine before the maturity of next year's crops. The civil authorities of those States, aided in some cases by the United States military forces, are taking what measures they can to provide a supply of food.

The Indiana Colored State Convention adjourned on Friday afternoon. The preceding two days had been taken up in listening to speeches from white men, who gave them much advice, but took strong grounds in favor of impartial suffrage. A resolution was adopted pledging the members of the Convention to use their efforts to obtain subscriptions to the stock for a bank, to be run entirely by colored men.

The Buffalo *Express* states that on Friday an elderly gentleman named Sheldon, said to be a retired banker, from Albion, Mich., was found about noon dead in his room at the Tremont House, at Suspension Bridge. The attention of the inmates of the hotel was attracted to his apartment by the smell of gas escaping from it, and on forcing the door open Sheldon was found dead, and the room filled with gas, which it appeared he had neglected to turn off.

A Chicago dispatch states that on Thursday evening a man, whose name was not given, residing at Manchester, Iowa, murdered his family and then himself. Returning home from his business, he seized his gun, went into the yard, and shot his wife, then shot his child and maimed his wife's mother, after which he cut his own throat, causing instant death. Jealousy is said to have been the cause.

A little boy named John A. Mahany, aged about 5 years, was run over by a train on the New-York and Erie Railroad, in Buffalo, on Friday, and killed. He was sitting in a wheelbarrow, and was being pushed across the track by another lad. The latter, on seeing the train approach, dropped the barrow and ran. The little fellow was horribly mangled, and soon after expired.

A Memphis dispatch states that Commissioners Beaumont and Burdel were indicted for concealing goods stolen from a jeweler from New-Orleans. The jeweler complained before asking for the property, but afterward learning that it could be had by identifying it, he secured it and endeavored to withdraw his charges, but the Attorney-General would not allow him.

In the case of the schoolmaster at Charlestown, Mass., who was charged with assault and battery upon Miss Josephine Foster, one of his pupils, which was tried before the Superior Court at Lowell, last week, the Jury, after two hours' session, returned a verdict of acquittal. It is understood that on the first ballot the Jury stood nine for acquittal to three for conviction.

A meeting of the citizens of Atlanta, Ga., was called for Friday afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration measures designed to render the city more secure from the disasters of fires, the frequency of which, of late, have excited apprehensions for the future.

A mass meeting of the German citizens was held in Nashville on Thursday evening, to petition the Legislature to so amend the Sunday law as to allow the sale of beer and other malt beverages at the gardens and other German places of resort on Sunday.

Mr. Wm. Boswell, a respectable citizen of Canandaigua, died suddenly last Tuesday, soon after returning from the polls to vote. He walked home in apparently his usual robust health, and suddenly fell down and expired. Heart disease was the cause.

The Sons of Temperance, at their session at Indianapolis, last week, decided to admit negroes to membership—allowing them to organize divisions of their own, or join the white divisions, at their option.

Six prisoners escaped from jail in St. Louis on the night of the 8th inst., by prying a stone out of the wall and letting themselves down with a rope. Among them was Staatman, who murdered a man in a saloon about a month ago.

LOCAL NEWS.

The examination in the case of Rev. G. T. Williams, of Virginia, who stands charged with picking Mrs. Clara J. Moore's pocket, while in a Fifth-avenue stage, recently, was continued before Justice Dodge, Saturday afternoon, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. After the conclusion of the further cross-examination of Miss Victorine Irving, the case was adjourned until the morning of Wednesday, the 21st inst. Following the examination, an interesting letter was exhibited from the vestry of the church, at Suffolk, Va., over which the reverend gentleman has been pastor for several years.

The special Committee appointed by the Legislature to take testimony as to the condition, &c., of the City wharves, piers and slips, are to meet at noon to-morrow in the Governor's Room of the City Hall.

The centenary services of the old John-street Church were held yesterday. Sermons were preached by Bishop Janes and Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman. During the day a love feast and grand reunion were held. All the services were interesting and well attended.

The complaint against Frank Hellen, Esq., broker, No. 9 Wall-street, for alleged complicity in the Lord bond robbery, was dismissed Saturday, by Justice Dowling.

Gen. Sherman and Minister Campbell left on Saturday for Mexico in the United States steamer *Susquehanna*.

The price of Gold fell to 144½ ₱ cent. on Saturday. The Public Funds were steady. The Railway speculation closed lower than on Friday.

Produce and merchandise were in slack request on Saturday. Prices of Flour, common Wheat, mixed Corn, Mess Pork, hard Tallow, Cotton and Spirits Turpentine closed lower. Freights were quiet, with 523 vessels of all classes in port.

The President and the Late Elections.

The following telegram from the President to the Governor of Texas has been published:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30, 1866.
>
> Your telegram of the 29th inst., just received. I have nothing further to suggest than urging upon the Legislature to make all laws involving civil rights as complete as possible, so as to extend equal and exact justice to all persons, without regard to color, if it has not been done. We should not despair of the Republic. My faith is strong, my confidence undiminished in the wisdom, prudence, virtue, intelligence and magnanimity of the great mass of the people; and that their ultimate decision will be—uninfluenced by passion and prejudice engendered by the recent civil war—for the complete restoration of the Union by the admission of loyal representatives and Senators from all the States to the respective Houses of the Congress of the United States.
>
> ANDREW JOHNSON.

The advice given by the President is most excellent, and we trust it will have weight with the Legislature of Texas. Aside from the demands of justice, there is nothing which can conciliate public sentiment everywhere towards the States lately in rebellion more rapidly and thoroughly than their prompt and voluntary extention of full and equal civil rights towards those who were lately their slaves, but who are now an integral part of their free and independent population.

The confidence expressed by the President in the "ultimate" decision of the people is also very well, and is unquestionably just. But as above set forth it is somewhat too vague to serve as a guide to his probable action. It may mean simply that he has faith that the people will ultimately take precisely the same view of the rights, wants and interests of the Southern States as he has hitherto taken himself; and if that is all it means, his profession of faith amounts to nothing at all. It indicates the President's personal conviction that he is right,—and that when the people come to agree with him, they will be right also; but that meantime, until they do, through their "wisdom, prudence, virtue, intelligence and magnanimity," reach that concurrence of sentiment with him, they are all wrong, and their verdict, having been "influenced by passion and prejudice," is not entitled to respect or weight.

The language used may indicate this and nothing more. But we hope not, for the popular decision, just pronounced in the elections, seems to be entitled to much greater weight than such an opinion would imply. President Johnson is a man of great firmness of conviction and of character. His opinions, formed deliberately, are held with great tenacity, and are not surrendered lightly or readily either to hostile arguments or to adverse verdicts. He unquestionably believes that his views of restoration are right, just as firmly as he did before the people had decided against them. That decision cannot affect his opinions, but it may very reasonably be expected to affect his action. The popular will, in this country and under our institutions, is a substantial and potential element of the Government. Whether wise or unwise, just or unjust, magnanimous or vindictive,—whether inspired by passion and prejudice or prompted solely by calm judgment and sober reason,—it enters into the very substance of all authority. It is the very essence and vital force of the Government, and cannot be disregarded by any department of national power, either with safety to the public welfare or without culpable disloyalty to the fundamental principles of our institutions.

President Johnson is placed in a position of very great difficulty and delicacy, one from which high moral courage and a self-reliance too genuine and sincere for the indulgence of petty passions and resentments, alone can extricate him. He can persist in pressing his personal convictions upon Congress and the country as the only true guide of public action, and in resisting, with whatever power belongs to his position, any other; but the only effect of so doing will be to offend and goad into excesses a legitimate authority which he has no right to defy, and against which he cannot possibly contend. He may abandon wholly all attempts to control public action in this matter, and content himself with protesting against action which he cannot approve; but in this he simply abnegates power which belongs to his office, and throws away, under strong personal influences, opportunities of public service which it is important for the country that he should embrace. It seems to us clearly his right and his duty to *put himself into relations of kindly coöperation with the popular sentiment*, as developed and pronounced in the recent elections. We do not mean that he should surrender his own opinions of justice or of right, or adopt views and purposes hostile to his personal convictions. We do not expect or desire him to advocate confiscation, negro suffrage, abrogation of State Governments, nor any of the measures which Phillips, Stevens, Boutwell and others of that school claim to have been indorsed by the popular verdict. Nothing of this is either necessary or would be wise. Nothing of this has been enjoined upon the Government, in any department, by the result of the elections.

But the people have decided *something*. They have indicated a purpose and a spirit which must be recognized and be incorporated into any scheme of public policy which looks to the peaceful, permanent and satisfactory restoration of the Union. They have declared their conviction that the War, in its processes and results, in its effect upon social and political organizations, in its destruction of Slavery, in its overthrow of State claims to sovereignty, in the burdens it has imposed, the sacrifices it has involved, the change it has wrought in the temper, opinions and aims of the various sections of our common country, has rendered imperative certain corresponding changes in the forms and fundamental provisions of our Government, and that these changes shall not be made and shaped either by the direct action or under the controlling influence of those who in the South fought to destroy the Union, or of those who in the North gave them aid and sympathy, open or tacit, or of both combined. The people have decided that some changes in our Constitution and frame of government must be made, and that they shall be made by the political organization and by the men who stood by the Government during the war and carried the country through that great struggle to its successful close. To this extent the popular verdict is explicit and unmistakable. President Johnson himself cannot doubt for a moment, that, whatever else it may or may not mean, the result of the late elections at all events *means this*. He may not think that the people intended by those elections to demand, in the exact terms of the Constitutional Amendment, precisely the changes embodied in that resolution—but he cannot doubt that they did mean, and do mean, that the substantial principles of that Amendment—the main ends which it proposes—the absolute security of civil rights to all the people of the United States—the equalization of political representative power in the councils of the nation—the exclusion for a time from office of leading actors in the rebellion—the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the corresponding enlargement of the legislative power of Congress, shall be incorporated into the frame and structure of our Government, as the essential condition of its restoration.

It seems to us clearly the duty of the President,—because it is clearly for the public good,—to accept this decision of the People, and to coöperate, not grudgingly nor captiously, but in a spirit of wise and cordial sympathy, with those who are commissioned to give it effect. Such action on his part is still practicable, in spite of the obstacles that have been thrown in its way. It involves no sacrifice of personal or official dignity,—no surrender of principle,—no undue or unseemly conformity to policies deemed unwise and perilous to the public good. On the contrary it seems to us not only consistent in every way with a graceful deference to that public sentiment for which the President has always professed profound respect, but to be required by that loyal regard for the will of the people which is of the very essence of our democratic and republican institutions.

The Board of Supervisors.

We trust that among the earliest acts of the State Legislature at its coming session will be one *abolishing the Board of Supervisors* of this county. Under any circumstances and however organized, it would be simply an excrescence; under existing circumstances and as now organized, it is an unmitigated and intolerable nuisance. Its freedom from party control, secured by having both parties equally represented in it, instead of improving its character simply relieves it from all responsibility; and the swindlers of both parties rob and plunder the public with perfect impunity. In fact each party protects the other in its dishonesty, as the price of receiving similar protection in its turn.

The Board of Supervisors, representing for county purposes the various towns of which the county is composed, is an important and necessary organization in the State at large. But it is utterly out of place in the County of New-York, because the territorial area of the City and county is precisely the same. The County Government represents precisely the same towns, cities and villages as the City Government;—since both represent the *City* of New-York and nothing else. The attempt, therefore, to keep up a distinction between the two is absurd. It merely complicates the machinery of Government, without rendering it in any way more effective. Nor does it interpose any check whatever upon the ordinary operations of the City Government. On the contrary, it facilitates corruption and public robbery by dividing the responsibility. While public attention is directed to the Common Council, the Board of Supervisors can steal without fear of detection.

Formerly the Board was composed of members elected in each Ward by a majority of votes, just as the Aldermen and Councilmen are now. This gave whichever party was predominant complete control of that Board just as it has of all others. Some years ago the State Legislature attempted to reform this state of things by enacting, that in every election for Supervisor, while the candidate who got *most* votes should be elected, the one who stood *next* should be appointed. The object of this was to secure an equal representation of each party in the Board. The change has not worked well. It has simply relieved the Board from what must be after all the best security for faithful and honest public action—the watchfulness and jealousy of party rivalry. While the Board is liable to be changed in its party character by an election, it is for the interest of each party to detect and expose the rascality of the other. The minority will be on the watch for the misdeeds of the responsible majority. But when each party is safe against the other, neither cares what the other does, and the result is that individual members of both simply fill their own pockets by plundering the public in common.

If the Board of Supervisors had been open to party contests, does any one suppose that the vote of $50,000 to Orison Blunt could have been carried? Or could a similar donation to Comptroller Brennan have been passed? It is said that both these grants—the most open and flagrant instances of public robbery that can be imagined—though checked for a time, are still likely to be carried into effect. Nothing but the peculiar organization of the Board renders this possible.

Another specimen of the infamous impunity with which this Board squanders the public money has just come to light. Last Winter Mr. Smith Ely, Jr., one of its members, preferred charges of corruption against his colleagues. The Board appointed a committee *of its own members* to try the charges, and that committee, as a matter of course, indorsed its action. Mr. Ely paid the costs of prosecution which amounted to $900; the costs of *defence* amounted to $11,041, and were paid by the Comptroller out of the public treasury!

There is neither necessity nor excuse for the continued existence of this Board. We have no great hope of any decided reform in the control of our City affairs, except in the action of the coming Constitutional Convention. But the Legislature can do something toward it by abolishing the Board of Supervisors; and the sooner the better.

Georgia and the Constitutional Amendment.

The summary and all but unanimous rejection of the Constitutional Amendment by the Legislature of Georgia is indicative, we fear, of the position which the South intends to occupy with regard to the terms of restoration embodied in that measure.

The prospect is rendered yet worse by the nature of the argument upon which the refusal to ratify is predicated. It is not an argument upon the general bearings of the Amendment, evincing a disposition to submit to some terms, and showing why in the judgment of the South this particular measure should be in some respects modified. If this were the tenor and scope of the Milledgeville report there might be hope of some arrangement, mutually satisfactory in its character. But the reasoning on which the Georgia legislators have based their action precludes expectations of this kind. It is in substance a reaffirmation of the old States' right doctrine, which formed the starting-point of the rebellion, and was extinguished with it. To this extent the report adopted by the Legislature sounds like a note of defiance, and will be understood as such by the Northern Radicals, and we apprehend also by the country.

The argument, as we learn from the telegraphic abstract, declares that "Georgia and other States are integral parts of Congress, and no constitutional Congress can be convened while such integral portions are forcibly excluded," the conclusion being that the proposed amendment possesses no title to consideration, because enacted by a Congress from which the Southern States are excluded. The issue made by the Federal Government during the war—the report argues—was, that no State could secede, and the Federal authority having established its supremacy, the Southern States now require a recognition of their right to representation in Congress before entertaining any scheme of constitutional amendment. "Georgia," says this Milledgeville version of Calhounism, "Georgia was one of the original States, and must have always continued such unless she reserved the right to secede or gave the Federal Government right to eject her." The proposition so nearly resembles in terms and spirit the resolutions which were in vogue throughout the South six years ago, that we might be excused for supposing that the telegrapher had picked up an ancient document by mistake. But the date is specific and the context clear; so that we now have Georgia reviving the old dogma of State rights, as though the little affair at Appomattox Court-house had not happened.

The legislators in session at Milledgeville overlook the fact that they, and the whole South, are estopped by their own acts from the use of the proposition on which they rest their right to unconditional representation in Congress. They cannot claim a right which they discarded, nor escape the consequences of a pretension which they fought to uphold. We of the North, contending among ourselves as to the restoration of the Union, may object to the inexpediency or the constitutional impropriety of this measure or that; but the South cannot possibly avail itself of the argument. It asserted its right to secede; its leaders still assert its right to secede; and its people must be content to abide by the results of their own action, resting as it did upon dogmas which they evidently continue to cherish. Georgia was brought back into the Union by force, against the will of its politicians; and there is something akin to impertinence in their denial of the constitutionality of what Congress may have done or may propose to do in their absence.

The South cannot too soon divest itself of pretensions which it has not been able to support, and which the controlling North will not for an instant tolerate. Gentlemen assembled at Milledgeville or elsewhere may amuse themselves, if they please, by disinterring the crushed out principle of States' rights, as incarnated in the rebel Confederacy; but they mistake their position, and grievously misconstrue the purpose of the States which now form and control the Federal Government, when they impugn the constitutionality of Congress as at present organized, and deny its authority in matters pertaining to the restoration of the Union. It is not merely that their pretensions will not be listened to, nor their arguments respected. If this were all, the proceedings at Milledgeville might be passed over in silence. But they are worse than futile; for they add to existing causes of irritation, and render powerless those who have pleaded for forbearance toward the South. "Of what avail is moderation," will ask the Northern extremists, "when they for whom you plead meet our overtures of reconciliation with notes of defiance? Why should Congress parley or hesitate, or concede, when those whom our armies conquered still maintain the language and principles of the rebellion?" And it is not easy to answer interrogatories like these, seeing that they for whose early restoration we have contended assail the authority of Congress, whose action we have invoked.

It were idle to estimate war on logical principles, or to apply abstract reasoning to its results. The war to preserve the Union, and to put down the rebellion, is not an exception to the rule. In dealing with its results, we are required to heed schoolmen's logic less than the hard facts which confront us at the threshold of the question of restoration. And the primary fact, which the Milledgeville legislators must not hope to ignore, is that the Southern States *are* out of the Union, so far as the right to representation in Congress is concerned. They are in the Union, in one sense, by virtue of the victories gained by Union soldiers; but in all other respects they are subject to the terms which Congress may impose as the condition of their readmission. They may shirk this aspect of the question; they may evade it as long as they can; but the fact is as we state it, and a bushel of resolutions adopted at Milledgeville will not affect it in the slightest degree.

Yes, in a certain manner they may be operative. But it will be a manner not contemplated by the Georgia Legislature. They may furnish the desired leverage to those of the Radicals who hold that the ratification of constitutional amendments requires the concurrence only of three-fourths of the States composing the present Congress. And they may strengthen the hands of others who hold that since the States now awaiting restoration will not accept the comparatively moderate Amendment submitted to them, Congress will be at liberty to act upon its own sense of equity, unimpeded by any considerations save those which its own purposes may suggest.

Gen. Sherman's Mission.

It is probable that the instructions of Gen. Sherman will not be known to the country until after the meeting of Congress next month. By that time Sherman may be able to report to our Government the measure of success he has met with in Mexico; so that the Executive will be able to inform Congress and the country at once of the special object and the definite result of this remarkable mission.

Minister Campbell, whom Gen. Sherman accompanies as far as Vera Cruz, goes out accredited to the Republican Government of Juarez, who is now in the State of Chihuahua, but whom Mr. Campbell doubtless expects to be able to meet in a more convenient locality. We have no doubt that his diplomatic negotiations with the Republican authorities will be of the highest importance, both to Mexico and the United States, but they will be of such a character as to require some time for their consummation, and will ultimately come before the Congress of each of the Republics, when both of the bodies shall be convened.

Mr. Campbell cannot, of course, have any diplomatic dealings with Maximilian's Government, or the Imperial agents. We shall not recognize their authority or existence now, any more than we have ever done. Nor shall we recognize their right to dipose of any part of Mexico, or to have any hand in the regulation of its future fortunes.

What part, then, is it possible for Gen. Sherman to perform in connection with affairs in Mexico, or the negotiations of Minister Campbell?

The prominence which has been given to the circumstance of his departure, as well as the high distinction and position of the officer himself, give proof that he is more than an ornamental appendage to the Minister, and make it likely that he has duties in a sphere different from that assigned in the latter.

It will be remembered that a short time ago the Emperor Napoleon dispatched to Mexico a distinguished plenipotentiary, Gen. Castelnau, charged with the mission of making all arrangements for the withdrawal of the French troops, for the abdication of Maximilian, for the settlement of French claims, and for the regulation of French interests and relations in general. The highest importance was attached to the mission, both in France and Mexico. There are many grave and delicate questions connected with an event of such magnitude as the evacuation of Mexican territory, and the consequent change of Government—questions of a military as well as a civil character—questions involving American as well as French interests, and in which our Government is no less interested than that of Mexico itself. Some of them—such, for example, as that of the collection, on French account, of customs duties at Mexican ports—look to a period after French authority had ceased, and others of them, immediately connected with the military incident of evacuation, have bearings which the French alone are inadequate to treat.

It was, therefore, of great importance to Napoleon, after having dispatched his representative, Gen. Castelnau, to Mexico, with plenary powers in all the premises, to secure the presence at the scene of negotiations of an authorized representative of our Government, possessed of authority to discuss the questions at issue, and to speak for American interests, in so far as they might be involved. If, with this view, he invited our Government to send an agent who should meet and consult with his own agent, upon the whole matter, in connection also with an agent of the Juarez Government, he would be more likely to secure satisfactory results than if Castelnau acted solely upon his own understanding. The American Government could send no fitter man than Lieut.-Gen. Sherman to represent it on such an occasion—no man who, while upholding firmly our own interests, would be more acceptable to the French authorities.

There is no doubt that Napoleon is exceedingly anxious to make Castelnua's mission a finality in this whole Mexican business. He does not wish to return to it in any event. He does not desire to let anything remain unsettled. He does not mean to leave any misunderstandings. He does not wish to have any complications with the Government that shall succeed the Imperial throne he set up, nor with the Americans whose interests will be so closely intertwined with the new order of things in Mexico.

Gen. Sherman's mission we look upon as entirely pacific in its character. It is not, as has been represented, to hasten the French out of Mexico. The French will be away quick enough without our hastening. It is not to menace the Mexicans or to supplement the mission of Minister Campbell. Nevertheless, we expect to learn in a few weeks that it has been followed by consequences of the highest importance to all concerned.

Reckless Driving in the Streets.—Scarcely a day passes that we do not record a fatal or serious accident resulting from furious or reckless driving. Yesterday's Times contained reports of four such accidents. In three cases the victims were done to death. The offenders are of various classes—the most reckless are the drivers of stages; but as they do the largest part of their business on Broadway, where they are necessarily subject to more strict police supervision than they would be in other thoroughfares, the fatalities are not so numerous. There is a class of exceedingly reckless car-drivers, and cases of "*running over*" make up a large per centage of the violent deaths of which children are the victims. But conductors and drivers of public conveyances do not constitute one tithe of the offenders. Cartmen, especially of the butchering craft, evidently hold themselves above all existing laws. They rush through the most crowded streets at a pace which is simply fearful. The heavy wagon-men, particularly some of those engaged in the Express business, are apparently as indifferent to human life as the other classes we have named. Especially is this noticeable at street crossings. Any one walking along the lower three miles of Broadway may count on the journey a score or more of two-horse wagons, which are turned off the leading thoroughfare into the side streets at a pace little, if anything, short of eight miles an hour, while perhaps half a dozen coaches or wagons additional, and perhaps fifty or a hundred foot-passengers are struggling to make headway at the same crossing. Here and there we have an active police officer doing his best to prevent a general smash, and save as much human life as possible. But what can a few officers, even of the most active and discreet character, do against such a rush and crowd? The evils we complain of are greatly aggravated where heavy merchants' trucks and licensed wagons come into collision with the street cars, say in such narrow or crowded places as Ann and Front and South streets. There is evidently a standing feud between the car-men and the cart-men. The latter take manifest delight in obstructing the street passenger cars as long as possible, while loading and unloading goods. We have seen a quarter of an hour spent by the car driver in working his way through half a block on Beekman-street, when a little civility and management on one side, and the least spirit of accommodation on the other, would have averted or greatly mitigated the trouble. There is, we believe, some sort of written or verbal order given to the policemen to limit the time allowable for truckmen, carters and others to load and unload. But experience has shown that this arrangement holds good in the smallest possible number of cases. A Society similar to that for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals might be organized to prosecute with effect for reckless driving and causeless obstruction of the streets. We see how many glaring and fearful evils have been removed, and how many more have been lessened by the earnest, prompt and thorough manner in which Mr. De Bergh and his associates have carried their humane purposes into effect. Let us have, without delay, a kindred association to deal with the outrages of which we now speak.

Fractional Currency.—We see that nearly a quarter of a million's worth of old fractional notes was redeemed at the Treasury Department last week, and that within the same period more than half a million's worth was issued. Yet, it is a universal complaint that the old currency in its tattered and filthy condition continues to circulate to the exclusion of new and clean notes. Pennies, two-penny, three-penny and five-penny bits are coming into quite as general use as is desirable. We shall probably soon have more of them in use than we care to have. Until there is a return to a specie basis, or at least until the smaller silver coins begin to circulate once more, the public find the ten, twenty-five and fifty-cent notes—provided they are decently printed—a great convenience. Much annoyance and no inconsiderable losses have been caused by counterfeits. But much more have resulted from issuing paper of an inferior quality in the shape of fractional notes, poorly engraved and cheaply gilt. The stuff has too often had no *wear* in it. A day's handling in a corner grocery was enough to use it up, or at least to render it unfit for decent people's handling. The first issue of fractional currency several years ago was of a more durable character, and to our views presented a more artistic appearance than any that has replaced it. The amount of such currency that gets worn out and becomes irredeemable or is lost, represents a gain to the Treasury which could not be better applied than in giving the public a better article. At all events, it is high time that great corporations, and especially our City Railroad Companies should aid in getting some new currency into circulation, to replace the filthy stuff which now forms nine-tenths of all our small change. For one new note that the car conductors (on most of the roads) now give out to passengers, they give out ten or more barely distinguishable from the stuff that fills the stinking pouch or creel of the *chiffonnier*. There is neither necessity nor excuse for the continuance of this nuisance. It can be abated without any loss to the Government or to the great circulating agencies throughout the country. And the subject should be daily dinned into the ears of all concerned until a real and radical reform is compassed.

Lord Derby on American Claims.—Lord Derby has affirmed the views of the British Foreign Secretary as to the desireableness of a friendly settlement of the differences which still more or less hinder a good understanding between our own Government and that of the Queen. As we are not justified putting these repeated assurances of a friendly disposition to any sinister account, there ought to be little difficulty and no great delay in effecting a settlement of the matters in dispute. The British Foreign Office is thoroughly advised both as to the nature and the extent of our claims. The ground on which these claims were urged upon the attention of Lord Stanley's predecessors was gone over so fully, that there is nothing further for our Minister to present in the way of argument and appeal. But on the other side it is perfectly open to Lord Stanley to review the judgment of Lords Russell and Clarendon. His party was in no official way responsible for the policy which the Whig Ministry saw fit to adopt during the war. And to that extent they approach the question, in a certain sense, with clean hands. Neither are they in any manner bound to be guided by the decision of their predecessors upon these unadjusted claims. They can take the question up without placing themselves upon the defensive, or their past actions upon trial. So much, then, in the present aspect of the case seems to be favorable to an adjustment which shall be equitable. But we must abide the result of further developments, before concluding that a settlement has actually been reached.

The Great French Inundations—An Appeal to America.—We have more than once referred in our news columns to the recent extraordinary and destructive inundations in France. The latest accounts represent that entire communities have been rendered houseless and are ruined by the inundations along the Rhone, the Loire and other principal French rivers. The destruction of property in some instances has been such that multitudes are literally on the verge of starvation. An appeal has been made to the citizens of New-York, without distinction of nationality, for the relief of these suffering people. The Consul-General of France, Mr. Boilleau, has opened a subscription at his office, Bowling-green. The amount of destitution produced by these floods is almost incredible, and calls loudly for the good offices of the charitably disposed. We earnestly hope that the liberal community of New-York, especially the mercantile and moneyed classes, will give a response worthy of the reputation which they enjoy throughout the world for promptitude in relieving suffering in whatever country it may be found. We have not often the opportunity of doing anything to alleviate distress in France.

Executive Pardons.—An exchange paper states that "not a criminal has been pardoned by the President where the petition was not signed by one or more leading Radicals, and that in each case the pardon was justifiable." The last plea is a good one; the first is of not the slightest consequence. Undoubtedly "leading Radicals" would be very glad to involve the President in the responsibility of granting pardons without the slightest justification. The act is his, not theirs; and he cannot possibly escape the responsibility by pleading their advice. The only possible exception to this may be found, perhaps, in the case of political offenders. If the "Radicals" request the pardon of Jeff. Davis, or other prominent rebels, the President could scarcely be blamed for granting it.

But in cases of civil crime the case is different. The President has pardoned a great many persons convicted, by due process of law, of very grave and serious offences against the laws of the United States. In cases of counterfeiting, especially, the number of such pardons has been very remarkable, and has embraced several cases where it seemed very difficult to perceive any motive for clemency consistent with the public good. It affords no special consolation to learn that in all such cases the applications were "signed by one or more leading Radicals;" but we should be better satisfied if we were quite certain that "in each case the pardon was justifiable."

The Women's National Art Association.

The number of ladies in America who have taken up the study of Art as a profession is very much greater than is generally supposed. The exhibitions of the Academy of Design have, year by year, shown not only an increase in numbers, but have also given evidence of steady application and consequent growth of ability on the part of our women artists. Hitherto they have always been brought into direct competition with men, and the high place they have won, both in popular favor and critical appreciation, is itself sufficient proof of their powers. But they form a class sufficiently numerous and powerful to stand by themselves and be judged among themselves when the occasion is fit, and a movement is now on foot to assemble a collection of their works, in Philadelphia, and after an exhibition of ten days, to hold an auction of the pictures, &c. The class of productions that will be received has very properly been made a wide one, and includes pictures original or copied, in oil, water-color or pastel; designs, sketches and studies of all descriptions in art; sculpture and models in plaster; wood and steel engravings. Industrial art will also be represented in designs for prints, carpets, wall-paper, &c., and well-colored photographs. In future years this list may be curtailed, but the projectors do wisely to give the widest range to this first attempt, and they will probably gather a collection which will be extremely interesting and valuable, not merely for the intrinsic worth of the contributions, but also as an expression of the capacity of American women for the highest and most difficult pursuits. All women throughout the country engaged in art labors, and persons who have in their possession work executed by women, are invited to send to the exhibition. The object of the enterprise is to stimulate and encourage women in the pursuit of art, to acquaint the public with the efforts they are making, and to enlarge the sphere of employment for them in the various directions art affords.

There is, we believe, good promise of a pretty general response to the call of the managers. Of New-York artists who will contribute we have heard the names of Mrs. Greatorex, Mrs. Henry Peters Gray, Miss Church, Mrs. Beers, Miss Wenzler, Mrs. James M. Hart and others. The exhibition will open on Monday, the 19th of November, at Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown's Art Saloon, No. 914 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, Pa. The name taken by the organizers is "The Women's National Art Association." Mrs. E. C. Hoyt, No. 921 Chestnut-street, is President.

AMUSEMENTS.

The most important announcement this week comes from Mr. Grau, or, to speak with becoming gravity, from the "Ristori administration." Let us by all means "see" the administration. Failing this, let us see Ristori, who, apart from red tape, has returned to New-York after a most prosperous tour in the East. The great tragedienne appears to-night at the French Theatre in "Adrienne Lecouvreur." We shall not be disappointed if the performance does not awaken the keenest sensibilities of the audience.

The general announcements at the theatres, are as follows: At Wallack's Theatre the "Double Gallant;" at the Winter Garden "East Lynne," (with Mrs. Bowers;) at the Olympic theatre the "Long Strike;" at Noblo's the "Black Crook;" at the New-York Theatre "Griffith Gaunt;" at Barnum's Museum "Rosina Meadows;" at the New-York Circus, a new programme, introducing Robert Stickney, Elnino Eddie, and other favorites; at the Old Bowery "Jack and Gill;" at the New Bowery the "Black Cat of Coventry" and "Roberto il Diavolo." For other miscellaneous entertainments we must refer our readers to the regular amusement column.

The tide of good fortune, after long sweeping past the New-York Theatre, has at length entered that pleasant little harbor of the drama. May prosperity come to those who have patiently waited for the auspicious moment, to take it at the flood. "Griffith Gaunt," produced on Wednesday night, with a success which we did not fail to record on the suceeding morning, has since been constantly repeated. The attendance has kept pace with the increasing interest of the drama. On Saturday night the "house" was thoroughly well filled, and we doubt not that this agreeable state of things will continue for many weeks to come. We are glad to note it, for Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker have put forth their best strength to please the public. They have long been acknowledged as actors of merit, and they deserve now to take their place amongst us as managers of enterprise. Mr. Augustus Daly's version of Chas. Reade's story was prepared in haste, and has since been revised at leisure. The readers of the novel will be touched according to their appreciation of the various characters originally created by the writer. The admirers of *Mercy Vint*, for instance, will feel hurt at the insignificance of her position in the play, as also will the sympathizers of "that holy man," *Brother Leonard*. Mr. Daly, however, has used his material with due dramatic forethought, and in the case of our priestly friend has softened down matters in a way that must be satisfactory to the cloth. The vilest creature in the play is *Caroline Ryder*, who answers not merely for her own crimes but for many others of the Brother, whereby the damsel is spoiled that the Church may be spared. The part is entrusted to a very competent actress—Mrs. Wilkins—but the lady errs, we think, in making it too melodramatic. Female jealousy in common life is the most subtle and quiet of all the passions, working, with a smooth face, the deadliest wrongs that flesh can bear or mind suggest. In tragedy—where the culmination is murder—it stalks angrily through the scene. This is not tragedy, and Mrs.

Wilkins would do well to temper her otherwise excellent portraiture to the proper complexion of ordinary existence. The part of *Griffith Gaunt* is played by Mr. J. K. Mortimer, a gentleman whose return to the stage will be a source of pleasure to the admirers of quiet, well-considered acting. It is a very striking part and affords ample opportunity for the display of the best powers. Mr. Mortimer is especially good in the second act and in the fifth. Elsewhere he is quiet and manly, without over-demonstration, but with self-possession that does not touch tameness. The weight of the play rests on *Kate Peyton*. This character has been sketched firmly by Mr. Daly. We need not remind our readers of its importance. The novel has been extensively read by the public. We have criticised and humorised it in these columns, and *Kate* has always been an object of attention. She is so in the play. Mr. Daly has skilfully preserved the interest in this heroine to the end. Indeed the finest scene is in the fifth act, a culminative result which the best sagacity cannot always secure. Miss Rose Ettinge plays the part to perfection. The "grand and beautiful orbs" of the original *Kate* did not surpass those of her American representative. In the entire conception of the character Miss Ettinge displays the well-read and cultured artist; the actress who has studied not only her lines and the necessary business that they involve, but the full intent and scope of the author's meaning. We take occasion to say that this is by no means an easy task to perform. Miss Ettinge's style in repose is eminently natural and unconcerned; in excitement it is defiant, sacrificial, but not violent. It would be difficult to find qualities more happily wedded to the idiosyncracies of Mr. Reade's heroine, and we do not expect to find any one who can interpret the latter better. We have long considered Miss Ettinge the leading actress of the American stage, and our readers will share the opinion with us after witnessing her performance of the difficult and, in some respects, embarassing *rôle* of *Kate Peyton*. The cast in other respects is good, and the production of the drama reflects credit on the management. We think that "Griffith Gaunt" will enjoy a long run. It is on the bill for repetition until further notice.

The full capacity of the Steinway Hall was tested last evening, on the occasion of the eleventh Sunday concert. These entertainments, as our readers are aware, have taken place heretofore at Irving Hall. Mr. Harrison, to whom we are indebted for them, has recently entered into an association with Mr. H. L. Bateman, and the numerous clients of both gentlemen attended in force last evening. By 7 o'clock East Fourteenth-street was lined with a dense mass of human beings waiting for a chance to purchase their tickets. The sight was no doubt gratifying, but to the enthusiasts we would suggest that it were a simpler plan to procure their tickets in advance. We have no doubt that Messrs. Bateman and Harrison would consent to the arrangement, and the mind of the policeman would be relieved of much care. By 8 o'clock—at which hour precisely the overture commenced—fully three thousand persons were seated or standing in the hall and its two galleries. Notwithstanding this unusual attendance there was no discomfort. The means of ingress and egress are nearly perfect, and the dimensions of the hall, and its novel and successful method of being lighted, admit of perfect ventilation. The programme was admirable. Mr. Bateman's artists are of the first degree of excellence. The public owes him a debt of gratitude for his enterprise in bringing such talent from Europe, and in the matter of applause the public seemed fully disposed to liquidate this debt. The public expected change for each note, and resolutely attempted to *encore* every piece. A few, among whom were the artists, made a feeble resistance, and so we are able to announce the termination of the concert and to congratulate, not too prematurely, Messrs. Bateman and Harrison on a well-merited success. Mme. Parepa sang two of her best sacred pieces—"If Guiltless Blood," by Handel, and "With Verdure Clad," by Haydn. There is nothing simple in these works. They require great compass of voice, overtopping and undermining any modern composition. Even where voice is found for their interpretation it is difficult to find an artist whose phrasing is clear and declamatory without being flashy and inarticulate. In Mme. Parepa every excellence is combined. We have never heard an oratorio singer who possessed qualifications so ample and yet so exquisitly under control. The lady was *encored* in both pieces. Signor Brignoli was in admirable voice, and sang a couple of pieces with fine artistic skill. The *Reverié*, by Schira, is a dreamy, thoughtful composition, exquisitely varied in its coloring and instrumented quite effectively. This, too, was of course *encored*. The same favor was bestowed on Carl Rosa's able rendition of Bach's *Chaconne*, but the young violinist, after being twice called out, declined the honor. Signor Fortuna sang the aria, *Alla Pace*, from "Giuramento," with *élan* and fullness of voice. We have not heard him to such advantage on any previous night of the season. Signor Ferranti stepped airily from lively to severe, and proved that he could occupy either extreme in a satisfactory manner. He sang *pro peccatis* from the "Stabat Mater" finely. Mr. S. B. Mills played the Romanza and Rondo from Chopin with superb skill. Such playing is simply perfect. It leaves the critic no other task than the pleasing one of bestowing unlimited praise on one of the youngest and best of living pianists. The orchestra under Mr. Theodore Thomas was of course admirable. The pieces were, Overture to the "Wasserträger," by Cherubini; the overture to "Rienzi," by Wagner, and the "Coronation March," by Meyerbeer. We have said sufficient to show that these Sunday concerts are worthy of the great attention they have justly attracted.

And we shall be mistaken if the Monday and Wednesday popular concerts do not prove equally acceptable to the community. This new series of entertainments will be inaugurated at the Steinway Hall to-night, and will be continued on the evenings we have mentioned during the entire season. Messrs. Bateman and Harrison are again the *entrepreneurs*. The programme will be found in our regular column. We direct attention to it, and merely add that the price of admission is fixed at the popular standard of fifty cents. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas.

Mme. Ristori will give a recitation at Steinway's Hall on Tuesday of next week (the 20th.) A large class will avail itself of this opportunity to hear a great actress *out* of a theatre. All the straight-laced folk will be there.

Mr. De Cordova's annual series of lectures commences at Irving Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) evening. The subject of the opening lecture is, "Miss Jones' Wedding, an oil story in verse." There will be "no cards," except those purchased at the box office.

The artists of the Bateman troupe will give a concert, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Monday next. This is the only opportunity, for the present, that our friends will have of hearing Mad. Parepa and her associates—the troupe leaving thereafter for a protracted tour in the country.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic.—We regret to learn that this veteran and popular association has come to grief; more than that, it really seems to have lost its popularity and to be quite near its end. During the past nine years its growth has been steady and its prosperity an adage; its subscription lists were soon filled, and its concerts were the resort of the fashion and worth of the city. This year, instead of 1,200 there are but 600 subscribers; the necessary funds are not forthcoming, and the Directors will be compelled to draw upon the reserve fund, and perhaps not have enough even then to go with full sails to the end of the season. The Executive Committee held a meeting a few days since, faced the disagreeable facts of the case, and after prolonged pro-ing and considerable con-ing determined to recommend the Directors (25 in all) to go on if they had to subscribe $50 apiece, until the close of the season, at which time if the recusant Brooklynites were willing to stand by and see an old favorite go under, the Society can be wound up and its assets distributed by lot or auction. The Directors heard and pondered, and finally appointed a Committee—Messrs. Raymond, Hull and Congdon—to draw up a statement for the information and edification of the subscribers. This will be done, and it is to be hoped that the wise suggestion of Mr. Congdon, the facile and persuasive pen of Prof. Raymond and the driving energy of Dr. Hull will convince Brooklyn that it is doing a small thing and a grievous wrong in permitting the untimely decease of an old and faithful servant, but we doubt it. When the Philharmonic was started the Brooklyn subscribers to the New-York Society joined *en masse*. Operas were then unknown in the third city of the Union, and the Philharmonic became the rage, the fashion, the correct thing for people who knew and cared nothing about music, as well as for its devotees. Then the Academy of Music was built, and the Philharmonic rush was greater than ever. So it has continued until last year, and despite the numerous attractions elsewhere has held its own, and despite the drag-weight of the 400 stockholders' tickets, (free to Philharmonics, as well as everything else,) the Society made and saved money. Last year for obvious reasons money was lost. Now, when the opera is a frequent visitor, when Ristori, Parepa, theatrical attractions of every name and nature, and concerts of the best grade appear constantly as rivals of patronage, the thousands find they can exist very comfortably without the Philharmonic, and the hundreds cannot afford to support it. Setting aside the several questions of internal economy that vex the directorial mind and harass the managerial breast—the never-ending discussions as to price of season tickets, the propriety of reserving seats and the questionable taste displayed in using stockholders' passes at these concerts—the whole question resolves itself into this: Either Brooklyn is prepared to support an annual series of first-class orchestral and miscellaneous concerts, conducted on a scale of unprecedented liberality, or she is not. Her response to the circular of the Directors will decide the matter. If yes, the pristine glory of the Philharmonic will return; if no, the present season should be the last. It would, indeed, be a shame if the Society should die a lingering death: by all means let it go out in a perfect blaze of pyrotechnical harmonies.

Complimentary Concert at Plymouth Church.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Geo. Wm. Warren, organist at the Church of the Holy Trinity (Brooklyn,) will give a grand organ concert, at Plymouth Church. The concert promises to be an event of more than ordinary interest; the programme is admirably made up, and the names of the solo performers, Messrs. Theo. Thomas (violin,) Toulmin (harp,) Muller (organ,) and Warren, give ample indication of the excellence of the entertainment.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Nov. 11.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The following financial items were obtained from the bureaus of the Treasury Department, at the close of business, Saturday, Nov. 10: National banks, amount of circulation issued for the week, $731,250; total circulation issued to date, $296,080,104. The Treasurer of the United States holds security for National Bank Currency, United States bonds, to the amount of $339,858,150; for depositories of public money, $39,438,950; total, $379,297,100.

There has been no change in the number of National Banks, or the amount of their capital during the week.

There has been redeemed during the week of fractional currency, $238,300. The shipments for the week were, to National Banks, $261,535 45; to United States depositories at Baltimore, $75,000. Total, $336,535 45.

The receipts of Internal Revenue for the week, aggregate, $4,786,646 87. Total receipts from July 1 to date, $135,073,150 06.

FUNDS IN THE TREASURY.

The amount of cash funds in the Treasury vaults was as follows: United States legal-tenders, $451,329; fractional currency, $657,611; gold, $316,771; silver, $2,725; other coins, $2,680. Total, $1,431,116.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements on account of the Departments for the week were: War Department, $514,942; Navy Department, $452,697; Interior Department, $295,370. Total, $1,263,009.

SEAMEN'S CLAIMS FOR LOST CLOTHING.

With reference to the claims of seamen for clothing lost by infection, it is held by the proper accounting officer of the Treasury that the action of Congress in analagous cases should govern. On the 4th of July, 1864, Congress enacted that persons not officers, whose personal effects were lost on board a United States vessel destroyed, should be allowed a sum not exceeding sixty dollars each as compensation for their loss; and on the 6th of April, 1866, an act was passed giving to every officer, who had lost his personal effects on board a United States vessel, which by any casualty or in action, &c., has been sunk or destroyed, a sum not exceeding the amount of his sea pay for one month. This legislation sufficiently indicates the intention of Congress to pay for no more clothing than was absolutely necessary, and not to effect an insurance of whatever might be lost. One month's pay will, therefore, be the maximum allowance for officers, and $60 to other persons whose clothing may be destroyed under circumstances entitling them to compensation.

GEN. FRY'S DEPARTURE.

Maj.-Gen. Fry, lat Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, sailed from New-York on Saturday, 10th inst., in the steamer *Arizona* for California, to enter upon his new and important field of duty as Adjutant-General of the Military District of the Pacific, to which he has just been assigned by the Secretary of War.

EXPECTED CHANGE OF REVENUE OFFICER.

Mr. Sloanaker, Collector of the First District of Pennsylvania, about whose appointment so much strife took place last Spring, has come to grief. He has quarreled with those who were instrumental in obtaining his appointment, and will probably be succeeded by a more acceptable man.

TREASURY DECISION.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has rendered an opinion to the effect that incorporated banks, under the revenue act of 1864, are liable to license tax only upon the amount of their chartered capital, not including surplus funds.

NAVAL.

The naval supply steamer *Newbern* arrived this A. M. from Pensacola. She reports speaking off Hatteras the supply steamer *Memphis*, bound south.

The *Newbern* proceeded to Norfolk Navy Yard, and thence she goes to New-York.

MISSISSIPPI AND DAVIS.

Messrs. Lowry and Hilyer, Commissioners from Mississippi to ask for the pardon of Jeff. Davis, are in the city, and will visit the President to-morrow.

CORRECTION.

The National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic will assemble at Indianapolis on Tuesday 20th inst., instead of the 25th inst., as heretofore erroneously announced.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals in the city are Hon. D. S. Norton, United States Senator from Minnesota; Gen. Robinson, of New-York; R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia; Sylvester Mowry, of Arizona, and Gen. Steadman, of Ohio.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Senator Pierson's Circular—Meeting of the Committee To-morrow.

To-morrow the Senate Committee, appointed at the last session, to take testimony concerning the condition and management of the piers of this City, will meet at the City Hall for that purpose. During the time since the adjournment of the Legislature Senator Pierson has made extended inquiry of the authorities in maritime cities as to the modes of managing piers in the several ports, and in behalf of the Committee he has prepared and sent out the following

CIRCULAR,

for the purpose of furthering the suggestion of the mover of the original resolution:

Sir: At the last session of the Legislature, several bills were presented and considered, touching piers, wharves, slips and docks in the City of New-York, their use, enjoyment, maintenance, and the laws that should govern them.

These bills involved the question of wharfage—exclusive use by individuals, firms or corporations—the structure of piers and buildings thereon—the rights of shippers in general—and duties, powers and compensation of officers having in charge such property as sought the port of New-York.

The variety of interest, and almost inevitable conflict of ownership—the multiform wants of commerce—the peculiar situation of the harbor—the growing demand for more room—the dilapidated condition of the piers and bulkheads—the necessity of a careful revision of the existing laws as to wharfage and general use and enjoyment, demanded more consideration and information than the Committee or the Senate were able to get during the session; and hence, upon motion of the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five be appointed to sit during the recess of the Legislature, and to take testimony, and to inquire as to the condition of the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and as to the ownership and occupation thereof; and as to the rates of wharfage charged for the use thereof, and as to such other matters as to the said Committee may seem meet, and report at the next session of the Legislature, provided that the said Committee sit and perform the duty hereby committed to it, without recompense, and without expense of any kind to the State.

In accordance with that resolution, the Special Committee to whom it was referred, will hold a meeting at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 13th day of November next, to take such proof, hear such statements, and make such examinations as will enable them to make a proper presentation to the Senate. You are invited to prepare and present such information as you have, or may obtain, touching the matter referred to the Committee, and, if possible, submit the same in writing.

Yours truly, H. R. PIERSON, Chairman.

NOTES OF SOUTHERN TRAVEL.

From New-Orleans to Macon—The Railroads—The Food—The Travelers—Their Conversation—Political Opinions—A Bloodthirsty Widow—Fast Boys—The Women of the South—The Intelligent Men—Desire for a Foreign War—Destitution—The Crops, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Macon, Ga., Monday, Nov. 5, 1866.

A journey from New-Orleans to this point is far from being a desirable trip. Notwithstanding the length of time which has elapsed since the railroads have been in process of "reconstruction," they are yet in a condition hardly fit for use. There are no sleeping-cars on the route, and the traveler is obliged to curl and crook himself up in every imaginable and uncomfortable shape, in order to get a little rest at night. The time-tables are so arranged, too, that the start is made at an outrageous hour, and the trains run so slow that a trip which should occupy about two days now takes nearly three. The rolling stock is now out of order, and wheezy engines drawing the trains break down, or the trucks of the cars become disarranged, and connections are seldom made according to the schedule. The cars are old and dirty—worn out and discarded by Northern roads—and there is an apparent lack of system and care observable in the conduct of conductors, brakemen and everybody else. The eating-houses furnish food, bountiful in quantity, but indigestible and hardly eatable in quality. The country-cooked food of the South—that is, such as is found in public houses—is never good, and it is more than ordinarily bad on this route. Potato coffee may have been a good substitute for Rio or Java in Confederate times, but it is hardly palatable now. Old, toothless hags, selling "snacks," are the principal *restarateurs*. and, to a stranger, they furnish an unceasing fund of amusement. "Have a biled egg, Sir?" they cry; "biled hard; the hull may break in yer pockit, but the meat 'll not stain yer clothes; the goodie of 'em is done cooked right smart." Small boys of every color flank these old women on every side, offering great cards of gingerbread for sale, compared with which army "hard-tack" is milk-toast in softness, and their little knarly apples—about the size, weight and solidity of a grape-shot—whew! it almost gives me the cholera morbus to think of them. But the greatest of all discomfitures is the absence of energetic newsboys. Every train is supplied with a proper quota of these impudent concomitants, but they never have any readable papers with them—all the *Ledger* style and the illustrated papers they carry, and a few of the local dailies, containing meagre and unsatisfactory telegraphic synopsis of the news of the day; but they very seldom have Northern papers of recent dates on hand.

The people who travel in the South now are mostly cotton-buyers, mercantile agents, or planters *en route* to some market, intending to dispose of their new-made crops. The first mentioned class are generally Southerners, and the others are mixed, being about half "Yankees" and half "Johnnies." As a rule, however, the Southern element predominates. The freedmen, asserting their independence, form the great body of "way-passengers," and the smoking cars, which they are allowed to share, are always packed with men, women and children of strong "African 'scent." To smoke in these cars, and occupy one of the seats, is a great risk, for the freedmen should be proverbially known as great *insectiles*, and aside from this risk, the cars are generally the resort of brawling rowdies, who delight to injure the prospects of their own section by giving vent to insulting remarks regarding the North and the "Yankee Government," as they call it. Between Montgomery and Tensaw, the other night, I found myself in such a crowd, though they were extraordinarily polite for their class. One old man announced that he was "agwine to Florldy to live in ther swamps, whar ther is no Yankees or anything to suck yer blood 'cept the muskeeters." A youngster advised him to go to Brazil, wherat he remarked that niggers voted "thar and held office, too," and that the Secretary of War was a full-blooded nigger, and he'd be —— if he'd ever give a nigger a chance to conscript him. "Yes," said the youngster, "but they don't wear blue coats there. I don't care so much about the niggers, nor the Yankees either, if 'twasn't for the blue. It ought to be gray, you know. Then we'd be once more a happy and united country." "You, Bill, what are you talking about," said the youngster's seat-mate, "why, nither you nor me 'ud live with the Yanks if we could help ourselves, even if they did wear gray jackets. They're so deceitful that they'd invent something to fool our eyesight." A fourth party put in his oar at this juncture, with the remark: "What d—d fools we were to fight them with all the world to back 'em, and their cunning ingenuity to boot." I couldn't help saying "your head's level," whereupon the youngster asked me if I was a Yankee. This conversation progressed during the time occupied by our engine in "wooding up" and taking in water, and my reply was drowned by the shrill whistle of the locomotive as we started on again. The youngster came and sat down beside me, and commenced conversation by asking me what the Englishmen thought of the Radicals. I soon discovered that he was a type of a peculiar class in the South and thought I was a John Bull. I did not undeceive him for an hour or two, and during that time he unbosomed himself without reserve.

The young men of the South, who are sons of rich but ignorant planters, to which class my new acquaintance belonged, are, as a rule, rough, uncouth and pretentious, swelling with infatuated ideas of their noble, chivalric blood, but in reality good-hearted and generous when their sympathies and prejudices are properly approached. They generally have had the advantage of having been "run through" some second-class college, and with the diploma in their pockets they assume the knowing airs of a graduate of Heidelburg. They can ride, shoot, hunt and doctor horses in the most approved style. They think the possession of a fine pack of hounds and a thousand acre plantation indispensable in the make-up of a Southern gentleman, and although they stoop to nurse a sick dog, they despise a man who tills his own land. They drink, smoke and chew; race horses, and once in a while, on a big lark, "kill a nigger for fun." They tear down or destroy the old homestead in which their fathers lived in simple and unpretending style, and build new houses extravagant in architecture. They dress with long tailed, short waisted, Shanghai coats, silk velvet vests, fashionably cut pants, a soft, broad-brimmed slouch hat, all black, and wear gold watches, with heavy, ostentatious fob-chains. On Sunday, in small towns, they assume green kid gloves, and occasionally swing a loaded cane. On week days, in some localities, they go to their market places in parties of five, or even twenty, for the purpose of having a spree, and sometimes they "take the town," and do as they please, compelling the shop-keepers to close their stores and suspend business until they leave, which they do when their money is spent. They are recklessly extravagant, and often spend their patrimony before it fairly gets into their hands. They like to talk of the responsibilities of their social position, and feel great chagrin now that the emancipation has taken from them patriarchal importance and liability. Instead of rehearsing their tales of love for their slaves, and reciting wonderful instances of reciprocal affection, they are now obliged to satisfy themselves with grumbling about the failure of crops on account of the worthlessness of free labor. They are apt in the use of common cant political sentences, and although ignorant of cardinal principles they make a great bluster and show by using the oft-repeated, worn out and meaningless phrases of demagogue stump-speakers. Their professions of love for their States are unbounded, and they say they "went with their section," with all the grandiloquent importance of Lee himself. They are apes, patterning after an ideal patriarch, indistinctly defined in their own minds, and every one of them would be a Griffith Gaunt, without his jealousy, if they could. The country squires of old England, as they appeared and acted a century ago, find feeble and disgusting mimics in this class of bombastic, unlettered, arrogant young men in the South.

That there are truly refined and elegantly accomplished young men here is true; but the influence of agricultural life, added to the moral power of undisputed sway over slaves from the cradle up, has been baneful in its result. Of this class of the genus Young America, was my companion who forced himself on me, with questions more numerous than a *bona fide* New England clock-peddlar would ever have dreamed of. "Now you see," said he, "our crops failed this year on account of wet weather at first and drouth at last, and niggers not working all the while; and they won't work! They want to set up for themselves, and some of us have got to go to trading for a living. The fact of the matter is, the niggers are getting to know their rights, and we can't control 'em. At first, they worked well enough, in some places, but now they know they can talk back, and you can't hurt 'em for it, and they know they can go to law, or to the Bureau, and they're getting impudent. I tell you, the South is ruined. I don't want to fight any more, now that we've surrendered; but we might as well 'a died in the last ditch in earnest as starve to death now." With all this dispondency, and notwithstanding his previously expressed opinions about Brazil, he declared that the United States was the finest government in the world, and the one for him to die under. A more simple-minded fellow, when talking about the feminines, than he was, I never saw, for he opened his heart to me and told me all about his love scrapes from childhood up. His had been far from platonic love, however, and splendid farms, good horse-back riders, with "right smart of learning," were feminine graces which had captured his fickle regard more often than anything else. Once in a while he had fallen in love with a good girl who owned a large plantation; but all of his sweethearts had been of the best families in the whole country-side.

On the same train of cars I fell into conversation with a lady, who I afterward learned was a widow, her husband having been killed in the war. She was traveling alone, and I volunteered to get her baggage rechecked where she left my route. She had lived in Mississippi and Alabama during the war, and was remarkably intelligent; but, oh, such a bitter unconquered piece of feminine rebelliousness I hope never to meet again. I talked with her for several hours, and "reckoned," and "right smarted," and niggered," until, as the soldiers say, "I couldn't rest." Finally, forgetting myself and advocating some conservative political notion, I *guessed* once or twice in succession, whereupon the widow seemed to swell up in her bewitching weeds, and said: "I wish the North would get by the ears and fight like Kilkenny cats, until only two grease spots was left of 'em, for they've killed our best men and robbed and pillaged, and, Sir, they ought to die, and what's more, if I had my way I'd kill 'em all myself, and still more, I *reckon* you are a Yankee." I left that murderous vicinity, and asked the conductor to attend to his business and see her sanguinary widowship properly cared for. Moral—It won't do to *guess* with a Southern widow, but you can *reckon* on them with impunity. No matter how polite you are, or how desirous you may be to render them ordinary gentlemanly assistance, you mustn't guess.

My limited observation in the female line here leads me to the belief that this widow was a fair specimen of the ladies of the South, and that her bloodthirsty sentiments are entertained by an overwhelming majority of her fair sisters. The women of the lower white class—"poor white trash," or "piney woods people"—are bitter toward no one in reality, but speak hard of the Yankees from force of habit, and in imitation of their "betters." They sympathized with us during the war to a great extent, but their sympathy was actuated by selfish motives, for they knew that "'scripshun offsers" would no longer have power to take their husbands, brothers and friends away from them after the Federals had fairly occupied the country. Many of them are known to have assisted Federal prisoners in making their escape through the country from different prison-pens. In one instance, where I myself was one of the assisted party, and that, too, in South Carolina, an old woman of this class gave to a squad of Federal officers enough food to last them several days, adding to her gift a mournful blessing, and a hope that some one would treat her own boy in the same way, for he needed it then, as he was hiding away from the army. The intelligent or educated women of the South, as I have already hinted, and as all the world knows, were and are now the most inveterate and uncompromising lovers of Confederate principles. So bitter are they now that they refuse to have any intercourse whatever with Northerners, and have been known to leave the floor of a ball-room because Federal officers appeared with their wives or other lady friends to take part in the dance. During the war they were uniformly pleasant, and even obsequious with demands for protection. "Please, Sir, give me a geyaud?"—*i. e.*, guard—is a phrase which has often saluted the ears of Federal officers from sad, panting, rebellious, feminine lips. I have no doubt but what the widow above-mentioned has often obtained favors of such a character, as she told me that for some time she had been obliged to live in close proximity to the camps of the "nasty vandals."

As a general rule, the hospitality characteristic of the South warrants extraordinary advances or demands between strangers. For this reason I was not astonished to hear a perfect stranger—an elderly gentleman—ask me for a mate to the cigar which I was smoking, as a solace after my escape from the widow. He was well dressed, and evidently belonged to the upper classes. His ideas of political affairs were clearly defined, and he expressed himself as desirous of obtaining peace and harmony for the country at large; "but," said he, "when we surrendered, we surrendered to the Constitution as it was then, very naturally expecting to accept the emancipation of our slaves as an incident of the war, and the repudiation of our Confederate debt as the result of our failure. We did not expect, though, that the Constitution would be altered and changed after our bargain to lay down our arms, and the promise of Mr. Lincoln to receive us as good citizens again, without our having a voice in the matter, and I don't think that such would have been the case had he been permitted to live. I think that his influence and power over the Northern people were sufficient to have carried them with him, even had he adopted a policy ten times more conservative and conciliatory than that of Andy Johnson. As it is now, however, I expect that we will have to submit to untold and unheard of demands and oppression from you all, because your people have placed themselves under the leadership of blood thirsty men like Thad. Stevens, and other radicals, who would rejoice to see every mother's son of us hung." After listening to him in this strain for a short time I led him into conversation regarding the intention of the Southern people in the future, telling him that it was an ordinary thing to hear the phrase "there is a better time coming" used in an ambiguous manner. "Well," said he, "I reckon you are a Yankee reporter, and I want you to tell your people that they mustn't listen to such talk. There are fools in every community, and we have those among us who are hugging close their Confederate bonds anticipating that they will be good for something after a while, and others who expect to get pay for their niggers. Sensible men keep such hopes, if they have them, to themselves, and only hold on to their bonds as relics of past foolishness. Our great trouble just now is, that the expressions of hot-headed boys and gray-headed fanatical old fools are reported by you as the sentiment of the people at large. We are not going to bury our love for our dead and our respect for the principles for which they died, in the same grave with them. We are going to think just as we please, but believe me, that whatever we may say in opposing radicalism, we are never going to fight any more, unless President Johnson calls on us to fight for him and put down Thad. Stevens and the believers in his so-called principles. We'd spring to arms to a man, then." I told him that Union men, natives of the South, and Northerners lately located here, were leaving the section on account of political proscription and social ostracism. He explained that it was very natural that the Southern people who had fought together should want to live together, and should prefer to do favors or do business with each other rather than with those who had opposed them during the war. "Suppose that I do hate you, and call you a Yankee, or tell you that I wish we had whipped you—you wouldn't believe me if I told you I was glad you had done it—and suppose that I had rather help a brother soldier in merchandizing, or planting or anything else, or that I do kick a nigger, it alltogether don't prove that I am disloyal. Even suppose I don't want to fight for the old flag. You had to draft in the North, and thousands of your soldiers were reluctant. If we ever do get into a war, though, and Lee or Johnston, or some of our great men are allowed to take a part in accordance with their abilities, they would soon raise their old armies again, and then we'd vie with each other in doing our best." The old man's eyes gleamed with a more than youthful ardor as he finished, and it was evident that he, for one, longed for just such an opportunity as he had imagined, and so pointedly expressed.

About six months since I heard Gen. Rucker, who lost an arm while commanding Tennessee Confederate troops, ask a prominent officer in our army to procure him a commission from the President, in case we had a war with France, which he thought imminent just then, and I have on many other occasions heard similar requests from hundreds of ex-Confederates. There is no doubt at all in my mind but what thousands of former rebel soldiers could be enlisted under our flag in case of a foreign war, if the proper inducements were held out by the Government. At the same time I know that there are thousands who would take advantage of such a contingency to give us a great deal of trouble. The Mexican question, as it now appears, and the slight speck of prospective war which looms up in the direction of the "Imperial Buccaneer," is talked of by all intelligent men here, and if it becomes necessary to increase our army for the purpose of whipping anybody, the Government cou'd not do a safer or better thing, or take a step more conducive to reconciliation, than to give the Southern soldiers a chance to fight our enemies there under one or more of their old leaders. There would be grumblers, almost without number, who would cry out against fighting for and with a people who they claim have no sentiment of honor or magnanimity in their hearts; but if Lee or Johnston should raise a recruiting standard, the malcontents would be overwhelmed with the enthusiasm of the hour.

Everywhere throughout this whole section the traveler sees the terrible imprint of war. Tall, towering chimneys, standing over charred ruins of magnificent dwellings, like monuments over the graves of departed greatness, speak plainer than words can of the fire and devastation which accompanied our victorious columns. Ruined plantations, with fences destroyed, and swine and cattle roaming at will through fields that once blossomed with wealth-producing harvests, line the railroads on either side. But what is still more heart-sickening is the apparent destitution of the poorer classes. Rude log-huts and even bough-houses, such as the soldiers used to build in bivouac, and in some cases the riddled remains of old mills or half-destroyed cotton-gins furnish places of abode for these starving, homeless creatures. This is particularly the case in Alabama, and while in the larger towns and cities the theatres and operas are running in full blast and with paying patronage, in the country want and privation abound, and famine stares thousands in the face with the approach of the coming Winter. In Columbus, Ga., where Wilson, during his great raid, made his fearful work in destroying the great cotton manufacturing emporium of the South, there are hundreds of poor white operatives who are reduced to the direst poverty, and it is estimated that nearly 500 young girls have been brought to ruin and open prostitution, as the result of the destruction of their means of honest support. Quebec and Portland suffered from fire, and a generous North has responded bountifully in relieving the wants of their inhabitants. As yet, however, but few donations have been received for the benefit of these people who need it tenfold greater than did the more fortunate residents of those cities. Surrounded as they were by a country able and willing to assist them with a portion of their plenteous harvests, they could suffer only temporary hunger, but here there is no prospect for the future. The crops have failed, houses have been destroyed, clothing is scarce and only obtainable at high prices, and the victims have already commenced to *live like savages*. They could obtain work in other localities, but they have no means of moving away. It is true that the State Governments have commenced moving in the premises, and have already afforded some relief to a few; but in the present disordered state of affairs, such movements are necessarily very slow. An opportunity is here offered for Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and other Northern cities to make good their protestations of brotherly love for unfortunate Southerners, and I have no doubt but what they would do it if the matter was properly laid before them. I have no authority to speak, but I know that donations sent to the Governors of the different States—Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia are suffering most of all—would be gratefully received and properly used.

Your commercial readers will be interested in knowing that recent estimates of reliable and well-informed men fix the cotton crop of this year at a million of bales only. Early in the season there were great drawbacks in the way of worthless seed, and many planters were obliged to reseed their lands. A "good stand" was finally obtained, however, and the prospects of a fair crop were promising. A spell of wet weather followed, succeeded by drouth, and last of all, the army worm came. With such a combination of evils, it is not to be wondered that the crop is pronounced a failure. I venture to say that if the Southern States were blockaded during the coming Winter as they were during the war, there would be thousands of deaths from actual starvation. Aside from Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky, enough food has not been raised in the Southern States for home consumption until next harvest, and there is nothing to buy it with. This year's experience has demonstrated the fact that although cotton is ordinarily a profitable crop, it is a great hazard to attempt to raise it, and I predict that a larger amount of land than usual will be seeded with grain in the South next year.

B. P. B.

New State Seal for Ohio.

Gov. Cox, of Ohio, in a proclamation dated Nov. 5, announces that, in accordance with a vote passed by the Legislature at its recent session, a new State seal has been provided, with the devices and mottoes fixed and determined by law, and that it will hereafter be used in the authentication of all official documents issued from the Executive Department, directly or through the office of the Secretary of State. The following is the description: A round seal, two and one-half inches in diameter, having upon the margin the words, "The Great Seal of the State of Ohio;" within, an escutcheon containing as devices, in the left foreground, a bundle of seventeen arrows, and on the right of the arrows a sheaf of wheat, both upright; in the background, a range of mountains, over which appears a rising sun; from the base of the mountains a river is represented flowing toward the right foreground; under the shield, a label containing the words, "*Imperium in imperio.*"

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. Levett has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 28 East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

"Trump's" American Hoyle; or, Gentleman's Hand-Book of Games.—Containing clear and complete descriptions of all the games played in the United States, with the American rules for playing them. The whole contains 525 pages, is printed on fine white paper, bound in cloth, beveled edges, with extra gilt side and back, and is profusely illustrated with engravings explaining the different games. Price $2. Published and for sale by Dick & Fitzgerald, No. 18 Ann-street, New-York. Copies sent by mail free of postage.—*Advertisement.*

The Last Days of Ex-President Martin Van Buren were made comfortable by the use of Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy. Letters in our possession from his physician, and from Mr. Van Buren himself, express much gratification with the result of its use.

Extract from the "Life of Washington Irving," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving. Vol. IV., page 272:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit—'Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma,' a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in most cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety.

☞ Recommendatory notices might be much extended, but it is needless, because really but one theme is the burden of them all, and their general spirit is combined in the above. (*See circular accompanying each bottle.*)

For sale by all druggists.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston,
Sole Proprietors.

Constitutional Consumption.—From trustworthy data it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all who are born in the United States have, at birth, lungs in a tuberculous condition, and, in consequence, are predisposed to pulmonary complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in Consumption, Asthma or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT exercises the most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds which, when left to themselves, are the most common cause of tuberculous development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and, by promoting easy expectoration, cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold everywhere.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A. A. Favarger

Will give another explanation of his system of teaching to speak French on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. See "Instruction."—*Advertisement.*

Finest Ready-made Overcoats and Business suits ever seen in this country. Boys', youths' and childrens' clothing, largest assortment in the City, at very low prices. Boys' all wool cassimere suits for $12 each. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 346 4th-av.

At Gimbrede's, No. 588 Broadway, on exhibition through the week choice articles (sporting) and samples of the Jockey Club note paper. N. B. Retailing at wholesale prices.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

At Everdell's, 302 Broadway, Wedding cards and envelopes, the most elegant styles in the City.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report*," at the "*Grand Trial*."] 508 Broadway.

Elliptic S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premiums Maryland Institute, N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Bartlett—Cune.—On Thursday, Nov. 8, at Brattleboro', by Rev. Dr. Fay, Wm. C. Bartlett to Julia H., daughter of Wm. P. Cune, Esq., of Brattleboro'.

Davenport—Russell.—On Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Dr. Rogers, Stephen H. Davenport to Cornelia S., youngest daughter of Alexander G. Russell, all of this City.

DIED.

Addington.—At Fishkill on the Hudson, Saturday, Oct. 27, Mr. William Reymes Addington, aged 62 years, formerly of this City.

Ashfield.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Nov. 10, Alfred Ashfield, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 124th-st., three doors east of 6th-av., on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Catley.—Suddenly, early Sunday morning, Nov. 11, Mary Ann, wife of Alfred Catey, in the 31st year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 219 West 34th-st., Monday, Nov. 12, at 2 P. M.

Dorn.—On Saturday, Nov. 10, Catharine Dorn, daughter of Dennis and Anne Dorn, aged 30 years, native of the Parish of Feinagh, County Leitrim, Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, corner of 26th-st. and 2d-av., on Monday, the 12th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Ewen.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Nov. 10, Mary Taylor, wife of W. Ogilvie Ewen, in the 39th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family and the theatrical profession are respectfully invited to attend.

Eagle.—On Saturday, Nov. 10, Little Minnie, the beloved and only daughter of Alex. and Ellen D. Eagle, aged 2 years, 5 months and 12 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 65 High-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

☞ Belfast (Irish) papers please copy.

Fraser.—On Saturday, Nov. 10, Sarah Swain Fraser, widow of John Fraser, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 283 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 13th inst. at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

Lockwood.—At Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Nov. 11, Elizabeth, wife of Oliver Lockwood, and eldest daughter of William and Elizabeth White, aged 25 years, 11 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the American Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the [illegible] M. E. Church, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be carried from No. 41 South 2d-st. to the church. The friends who desire to join the family at the house are solicited to do so.

☞ Stamford, Conn., papers please copy.

Moss.—On Friday, Nov. 9, Ann Moss, in the 84th year of her age.

Her remains will be buried from the residence of her son, William P. Moss, Greenoak-st., Astoria, L. I., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Ferry foot of 92d-st., East River. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

McRae.—On Sunday, Nov. 11, Elizabeth, wife of John C. McRae.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 89 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Pell.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 11, very suddenly, Maria Louisa, wife of Robert L. Pell, Esq., and daughter of the late James L. Brinckerhoff.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Pelton.—On Sunday, Nov. 11, Mary Childs, wife of Mr. Guy R. Pelton, and only daughter of Mr. Homer Franklin, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 56 West 45th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 13, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

Reynolds.—At Irvington, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 9, Mary E., widow of the late Caleb Reynolds, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence on Monday, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., to which her friends and those of her son, S. W. Reynolds, are invited. Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

Ross.—After a brief illness, A. Blanche Ross, wife of D. L. Ross, daughter of the late Mijan Ross, of Rahway, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral on Monday morning, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 139 Madison-av.

Simpson.—Suddenly, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 10, William Simpson, aged 46 years.

The friends of the family, and the members of Manhattan Lodge No. 62, are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 272 8th-av., corner 24th-st.

Sinclair.—At Hoboken, on Sunday morning, Nov. 11, Mary E., wife of Graham M. Sinclair.

The friends and relatives of the family are cordially invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 307 Bloomfield-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 13, at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Smith.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 11, Alfred O. Smith, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 104 Lawrence-st., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M. His remains will be taken to Flushing for interment.

Willard.—In this City, suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 10, Phineas S. Willard, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 945 2d-av., on Tuesday afternoon, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rochester, N. Y., for interment.

The National Bank of the State of New-York, }
Nov. 10, 1866. }

Death of Reuben Withers, late President of this Bank.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of the State of New-York, specially convened, on Saturday, Nov. 10, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the death of Reuben Withers, late President of this Bank, we are called on to mourn the loss of a good and estimable man, a respected and esteemed associate and friend. Mr. Withers was among those who obtained the original charter of this Bank in the year 1836, and served as its first Cashier until the year 1857, when, by reason of the illness and subsequent death of the late Hon. Cornelius W. Lawrence, (its first President,) he was elected unanimously to fill that office, and continued President of this Bank until the period of his lamentable death. Out of respect to his memory, and as a slight testimonial of our estimation of his many good qualities, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our late presiding officer the members of this Board, individually and collectively, feel bereft of a good friend, who for many years has been associated with them in official and social relations, and the Bank of an able, honest and reliable executive officer.

Resolved, That we feel a just pride in bearing testimony to his manly and unshaken honor, his unwavering and fearless readiness of purpose to do right and justly in all things pertaining to duty and responsibility.

Resolved, That this Board deeply sympathize with his afflicted family and friends in this common bereavement, for a good husband, a good father and a good friend has been taken away.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, duly attested, be handed to his afflicted family, with assurance of our deep sorrow and unaffected sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, That a record of these proceedings be duly entered on the book of minutes of this Bank.

Resolved, That this Board do now adjourn, and will attend the funeral of the deceased at his late residence at 3½ o'clock this day.

By order of the Board.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Assistant Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 1797.
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RICH AND PLAIN
FURNITURE.

☞ The largest assortment of FURNITURE in the City, of the most fashionable styles, at
POPULAR PRICES!
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WATCHES, JEWELRY
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STERLING SILVERWARE,
NO. 609 BROADWAY,
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DYSPEPSIA,
RHEUMATISM,
SWOLLEN GLANDS,
SCROFULA,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.

All cured by taking baths of mineral waters possessing certain chemical properties. Use STRUMATIC SALTS, prepared for bathing purposes from the Mineral Springs of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company. The chemical properties of those salts make them specifics for the cure of the above-named diseases. No more swallowing of drugs and quacks. Use Strumatic Mineral Baths! For sale at every respectable drug-store.

THE ONLY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD

That is warranted a sure and perfect cure for all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin, is

FOWLE'S PILE
AND
HUMOR CURE.

Buy of none who do not refund the money in every case of failure. For internal and external use, no failure for eight years in Piles and Humors.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

OLD EYES MADE NEW WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, nervous debility and rheumatism. For these, nature's remedials, from plants, are positive cures. Circular, one stamp. Advice gratis. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NATIONAL COOK BOOK.

The best cook book in the world is published this day and is for sale at all the book-stores in New-York and everywhere else. Price $2. Published by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Copies will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

POSTPONEMENT.

The day announced for the publication of
THE NEW AMERICAN NOVEL,
OUTPOST,
By Jane G. Austin,
is at hand, and we find ourselves unable to begin to supply the demand the announcement has made, and we beg to inform the many disappointed ones that we hope to have ready
NOVEMBER 15,
An Edition Large Enough to Supply all Orders.

"Outpost" is the title of a novel, from an American pen, soon to be published by J. E. Tilton & Co. From a glance over the proof-sheets, we should judge it would make its mark. The freshness and originality of the style, incidents and characterization show an unhackneyed mind. The childhood of the heroine is represented with a mingled pathos and humor such as we have not noticed in romance since Dickens' "Little Nell," and Mrs. Stowe's "Eva."—*Boston Daily Evening Transcript.*

Messrs. Tilton & Co. have in press, and will publish soon, a new novel by Mrs. Austin, author of "Dora Darling, the Daughter of the Regiment." It will be entitled "Outpost," but might appropriately be called "After the War." Some of the principal characters are from Dora Darling, although it has no connection with the former volume. The scene is laid in New-England and the Far West. Dora, who found her relatives just before the close of the war, after residing with them for a short time, retires to a farm in the Far West, which she had inherited from the colonel of her regiment, and by him named "Outpost." It has great power, and undoubtedly will create quite a sensation in the literary world.—*Boston Journal.*

J. E. TILTON & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.

JUST OUT.
THREE YEARS IN THE SIXTH CORPS.
A CONCISE NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
from the Autumn of 1861 to the Close of the Rebellion, April 9, 1865.
By Surgeon George T. Stevens.

This is the most beautiful and interesting work which has been written as an army record. It is not only a history of the Old Sixth Corps, but it gives a complete narrative of all the events in the Grand Army of the Potomac, its campaigns, its battles, the scenes in the camps and in the hospitals, in the bivouac and on the march; abounding in beautiful incidents, profusely and elegantly illustrated.

No work has ever been published which so perfectly reflects the every day life of the soldier, while at the same time it gives a complete record of all the great movements of the army.

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DIVINES.—REV. DRS. PUSEY, KINGSLEY, BUSHNELL, VINTON, HOPKINS, BEECHER, WESTON, BRECKINRIDGE, SMITH, MARTINEAU; including CARLYLE, MONTEFIORE, ELIZA COOK, FROUDE, THIERS, ALDRIDGE, RUSKIN and others, with Portraits and Biographies, in THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY FOR 1867. Sent by first post for 20 cents. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election of this organization will be held at Washington Hall, No. 683 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1866, to elect delegates to the Nominating Convention. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock.

J. W. [illegible], President.

A. P. [illegible], Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

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NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
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U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
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Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, Nov. 10, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	114¼	114½	June, 7-30	105⅞	106
Coupon, 1881	114⅜	114½	July, 7-30	105⅞	106
5-20 Regist'd '62	107¾	108	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	117
5-20 Coupon, '62	110⅜	110½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅜	107½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅜	116
5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅝	107¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¾	116
New, '65	109	109½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅞	114
10-40 Registered	100⅜	100½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112	112¼
10-40 Coupon	100⅜	100½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅜	110¾
Gold	144⅜	144½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110⅜
August, 7-30	107⅜	107½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅜	110

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.

All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.

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Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.

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OF THE

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

INTEREST AT SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY, FIRST JANUARY AND JULY. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1892.

The road runs through one of the best portions of the State, and has been completed to St. Cloud, eighty miles, at an expense of over $3,000,000.

THESE BONDS ARE ONLY $10,000 PER MILE.

Government Bonds at the highest market price will be received in payment.

For particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
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ADAMS,
AMERICAN,
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EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS',
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For sale at market rates.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

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Issue drafts on London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlen, Rome, &c., in sums to suit, at lowest market rates. Articles purchased on commission and collections made in any part of Europe.

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Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

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FOR SALE.

$100,000 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Housatonic Railroad Company. Apply to

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers,
No. 14 Wall-st.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
Treasurer's Office, Nov. 6, 1866.

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that payment in full, for the new stock, must be made on or before the 15th inst., or such unpaid stock will be declared forfeited, together with any installments paid thereon.

The bonds of the Company falling due Dec. 1 will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Second National Bank, in the City of New-Haven, or at this office.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
Office No. 5 Bowling-green,
New-York, Oct. 16, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be closed from the 10th to the 14th. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

The New-York Central Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, Albany, Nov. 3, 1866.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 10th day of November inst., preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 12th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 13th day of December next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

Office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.,
New-York, Nov. 7, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Office of the Third-Avenue Railroad Co.,
New-York, Oct. 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1866. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

Office of the
Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 151 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. T. HAWES,
Secretary.

Office Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific
Railroad Company,
No. 13 William-st., New-York.

TO HOLDERS OF UNION TRUST COMPANY receipts, issued for Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Bonds.

This Company are now prepared to issue the Bonds to which said receipts are entitled, on presenting the same at this office.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Office of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1866.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THIS Company, due Jan. 20, 1867, are requested to present them to L. L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, for payment and redemption, until the 20th inst.

F. H. SHORT, Sec'y and Treas'r.

NOTICE—HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD CO.—The annual election of 13 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at No. 51 Wall-st., Room No. 13, on the 12th day of November next. The polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

Oct. 12, 1866. WALTER R. T. JONES, Secretary.

ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Land Grant Bonds, indorsed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York—interest and principal payable in gold coin, free of Government tax—for sale by LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos. 86 South-st., and 29 Broadway.

$4,000 WANTED—THE ABOVE AMOUNT, for which liberal interest will be paid and good security given. Address W. B. C., Box No. 5,096 Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

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No. 37 William-st.

The undersigned have formed an association for the purpose of taking marine risks, by means of individual underwriting.

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GEORGE S. BROWN, of Alex. Brown & Sons, Baltimore.
WM. H. GRAHAM, Baltimore.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, of Babcock Bros. & Co.
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JOHN J. CRANE.	L. VON HOFFMAN & CO.
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AND OTHERS.

The above-named gentlemen have issued powers of attorney to ROBINSON & COX to effect insurances in their names, and they are now prepared to issue policies at the office of the Association, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Office of the New-York Central R. R. Co.,
Albany, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 12th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF FIRST-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS, at the new and spacious Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, 15th, and FRIDAY, 16th of November, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Leeds Art Galleries, as above, by order of Messrs. Schletcher, Walkinshaw & Co., of this City, the valuable collection of works of art consigned to them for exhibition and sale in this country by celebrated European artists, a large number of which have been recently received and never before exhibited. The sale will be positively without reserve. Also, a number of high-class pictures by prominent American artists. Among the foreign artists will be found the following, viz.:

Carl Becker,	Lachenwitz,	Post,
Mustn,	Toussaint,	Von Francke,
Schenbach,	Hilguts,	Litschauer,
Sonderland,	Van Starkenburg,	Webb,
Huggins,	Von Thoren,	Seel,
Lot,	Ludwig,	Gerard,
Carl Hubner,	Willems,	Baron de Leys,
Hiddeman,	Noelle,	Roener, and others

Among American artists are the following:

R. Gignoux,	R. W. Weir,	Fuchsel,
R. W. Hubbard,	C. A. Sumner,	C. Moran,
E. D. Lewis,	Hamilton,	Pope,
Culyerhouse,	Hekking,	and others.

J. Buchanan Read, Geo. Brown,

Also, a very valuable original portrait of De Witt Clinton, from the collection of the late Philip Hone, Esq., by C. C. Ingham.

Also, a very valuable collection from Philadelphia.

J. F. Herring,	Nicholson,	Condere,	Kreighoff,
Seigner,	A. Veron,	Shayer, Seigner,	Perry,
Calame,	Fichel,		Morris, London
Juliard,	Accard,	Berthier,	Couturier,
Robbe, of	Sauvage,	Meadows,	Gilbert,
Brussels,	Lanfant,	Nottoman,	Van Lamputen,
P. Caron,	Kennard,	Duverger,	
Cotes,	Patroist,	Marohn,	and others.

Including several very fine water colors. They will be open for public exhibition free, on and after Monday, 12th inst., and two evenings previous to sale.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shell and Spherical Case for smooth-bore and rifled guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 57.7.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
500 Foreign Rifles, Austrian, calibre 54.
500 Smooth-bore Muskets, model 1842, calibre 69.
240 Smooth-bore Muskets, altered to percussion, calibre 69.
10 Smooth-bore Muskets, flint lock, calibre 69.
217 Revolvers, Whitney's and Remington's navy, calibre 36.
1,069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, musicians' and non-commissioned officers'.

Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Terms of sale, cash.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Captain of Ordnance, and Brevet Col. U. S. A., Commanding.

Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department,
Washington City, Nov. 9, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, New-York Navy-yard, two thousand (2,000) barrels of powder, composed of serviceable and unserviceable.

These powders will be sold by samples, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed by the purchasers; otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

PUBLIC SALE.

The United States Marine Hospital and lot at Norfolk, Va., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 M., SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1866, on the premises.

The lot is 266 feet square, more or less, is finely located, having a frontage on Liberty, Water and Chestnut sts., and would make a choice site for a ship-yard, marine railway, &c. The building and grounds would also be admirably adapted for a boarding-school for either boys or girls.

Terms of sale—$5,000 cash, balance in equal payments of thirty and sixty days. A deposit of $1,000 will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given, and the deed to be executed upon the payment of the last installment of the purchase money.

LEWIS W. WEBB,
Collector of Customs.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON MONDAY, NOV. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, comprising in part as follows: Parlor, dining-room and library suites in brocatel and reps; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; three elegant rosewood piano-fortes, black-walnut bedsteads, enameled suites, sofas, chairs, office desks, blankets, mattresses, paillasses, &c., &c.

ALSO,

About 500 engravings, some of which are rare and fine.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Large sale of
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
RICH PARLOR FURNITURE,
TURKISH EASY CHAIRS AND LOUNGES,
VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
PARIAN AND CHINA VASES, BRONZES, &c.

An extraordinary opportunity for housekeepers.

At the four-story dwelling-house No. 119 Clinton-place, 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., THIS MONDAY, Nov. 12, afternoon, at 1½ o'clock precisely. Sale positive. Deposit required.

AUCTION SALE.

By order of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, commandant of this station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, at 12 M., a lot of single, double and treble blocks, and a large variety of carpenters' tools, &c. Also, a miscellaneous lot of stoves and cooking utensils.

For catalogues apply at Storekeeper's office.

A deposit of twenty per cent. will be required from all purchasers.

EDWARD HOOKER,
Acting Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.

Navy-yard, New-York, Nov. 8, 1866.

J. Cole, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF ELEGANT PRIVATE residence, with stable, &c.; also 166 vacant lots, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, part of the Polhemus Estate.

JAMES COLE'S SONS will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the elegant mansion, house and grounds on 5th-av., between President and Carroll sts.; also vacant lots on 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs, and on Sackett, Union, President, Carroll, Macomb and First sts. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Robt. A. Haggerty, Auctioneer.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST., will sell, by order of Brevet Maj. Francis E. Berier, C. S., U. S. A., on MONDAY, 12th inst., at No. 4 State-st., at 11 A. M., among others, the following condemned commissary stores, viz.: 33 barrels pork, 30 barrels salt beef, 5 barrels flour, 20 boxes hard-bread, 5 barrels hominy, 1½ kegs pickles, bacon, canned meat, 1 barrel corn meal.

Office of Collector of Internal Revenue,
Fourth District, No. 2 Chambers-st., N. Y.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the bonded warehouse in basement of No. 40 Cortlandt-st., Oct. 12, 1866, at 11 A. M., for non-payment of taxes, under the National Revenue law, one case containing 28,000 cigarettes.

[illegible] W. BAILEY, Collector.

T. B. Minturn, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, NOV. 12, AT 11 o'clock, within the store, 200 boxes fresh Malaga lemons.

DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS, &C.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

are now offering their usual elegant assortment of

PARIS AND CITY MANUFACTURED
SILK, VELVET, PLUSH,
AND
CLOTH GARMENTS,
OPERA CLOAKS, JACKETS, TALMAS,
EMBROIDERED and BEADED SACQUES, &c.,

embracing all the latest

PARISIAN NOVELTIES
IN MATERIALS, SHAPE and TRIMMINGS.

ALSO,

just received, an invoice of

EMBROIDERED and BEADED
BLACK FRENCH CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
ALL NEW GOODS,

of this season's importation.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 12,

a choice assortment of

ELEGANT PARIS EMBROIDERED
LINEN PILLOW-CASES AND SHEETS,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

NOVELTIES
FOR EVENING DRESSES.
JUST RECEIVED.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

will exhibit on MONDAY, NOV. 12,

TWO CASES of BROCHE, STRIPED and PLAIN
"GAZE DE SOIES,"
TARLATAN and ILLUSION ROBES, &c.

The latest PARISIAN NOVELTIES for BALL and PARTY COSTUMES.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

VELVETS, VELVETS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

invite the attention of

JOBBERS OF MILLINERY GOODS,
MANUFACTURERS AND THE TRADE
IN GENERAL,

to their present unsurpassed assortment of

VELVETS

of our justly celebrated make,

(A. C. & C.)

which we are now offering at PRICES LESS than the PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.

Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

RICH CLOAKING VELVETS,
ALL WIDTHS,

of our well-known make,

(A. C. & C.)

Unsurpassed in point of EXCELLENCE by any other establishment,

AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

LINENS A SPECIALTY!

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,

Have a large and varied assortment of

TABLE CLOTHS and
TABLE LINENS by the yard,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES AND TRAY CLOTHS.

ALSO,

a full assortment of

RICHARDSON'S FAMILY LINENS,
LINEN SHEETINGS and
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
TOWELS,
TOWELINGS,
DIAPERS,
LONG LAWNS,
L. C. HDKFS., &c., &c.,

which they offer at very low prices and warrant every article pure Linen.

AT LEGRAIN'S—THIS WEEK.

SILKS.

A large assortment just added to the stock in PLAIN COLORS and FANCY.

WOOLENS.

The Department replenished with novelties just received. STRIPED PLAIDS and FIGURED in large assortment, much below cost of importation.

BALMORAL STRIPED, the greatest novelty of the day for GORED SKIRTS.

POPLINS, OTTOMANS and SILK VELOURS.
IRISH POPLINS in all colors.
FRENCH SILK POPLINS and SILK VELOURS.
EUGENIE POPLINS, NEW COLORS, at $1 25; value, $1 75.

CLOTH FOR CLOAKING.

A very large addition to the EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT, all offered at 25 per cent. below market value.

ASTRAKHAN CLOTH,

in all new shades; also, all white and new mixed.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,

The LARGEST ASSORTMENT in the City, and fully 10 per cent. below wholesale prices.

800 dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS from auction.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

All makes of Muslins, 3c. to 5c. per yard cheaper than any other house.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
No. 1 Waverley-place.

FAMILY MOURNING.

$300,000 worth of the most desirable fabrics in Dress Goods at less than cost of importation, namely:

ENGLISH and FRENCH BOMBAZINES, FRENCH MERINOES, PARASINES, CRAPE CLOTH, EMPRESS CLOTH, OTTOMAN CLOTH, TAMISE CLOTH, IRISH POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, BLACK and WHITE STRIPED SILKS, BLACK and WHITE STRIPED and PLAID FRENCH POPLINS, PLAIN and STRIPED WINSEYS and LINSEYS, BALMORAL SKIRTING and FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS, BLACK ALPACAS—splendid goods, from 50c. to $1; VICTORIA REPS, $5 and $6 per dozen; BONNETS, a superb stock; SHAWLS in great variety; CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, VAILS, GLOVES, &c.

N. B.—BLACK BALMORAL CLOTH, 75 inches wide; a new and beautiful article—$10 per dress.

Note.—First-class dressmaker wanted.

W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CLOAKS AT LEGRAIN'S.

Four new modes just opened.

The balance of the stock 25 per cent. under its value.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT TO BE SOLD,
REGARDLESS OF COST.

500 Embroidered sets, $1 50; warranted worth $3.
725 Embroidered sets, $2; warranted worth $4.
640 Embroidered sets, $2 50; warranted worth $5.
580 Embroidered sets, $3; warranted worth $6.

ALSO, JOB LOTS OF
CLUNY LACES, POINT LACES,
VALENCIENNES LACES, THREAD LACES,
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
BLACK THREAD and GUIPURE LACES,
BLACK LACE VEILS, BARBES AND COIFFEURS,
TOGETHER WITH A FINE

selection of Undergarments, Chemises, Nightgowns and Drawers, and Infants' outfits ready made and manufactured at short notice.

Dressmaking by experienced artists.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 477 Broadway, New-York.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
AT RETAIL.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS
in great variety.

Merino, Lamb's Wool and Cotton Half-hose,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.
Kid, Beaver and Dog-skin Gloves,
NOVELTIES IN SCARFS AND TIES.
Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas.
Collars, Suspenders, Brushes, Combs, &c.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
at the shortest notice.

AT NO. 6 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF PEARL-ST.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

DRY GOODS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SKIRTS, CHEMISES, WAISTS, CORSET-COVERS, CORSETS, &c., CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CLOAKS, SACQUES, COATS, UNDER-DRESSES, HATS, CAPS, INFANT'S WARDROBES, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

FRENCH MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, POPLINS, WINCEYS, PLAIDS, FANCY DRESS GOODS, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

HOUSE FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, VIZ.: BROCATELLES, REPS, CHINTZES, GIMPS, LOOPS, BANDS, CORNICES, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, SHADES, TABLE AND PIANO-COVERS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c.

UPHOLSTERY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS, COLLARS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CLOAKINGS, BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, CLOAK-VELVETS, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

RICH PARIS CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, &c.

ALSO,

A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

LORD & TAYLOR.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES, SATINS, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Also, LOW-PRICED LACES and EMBROIDERIES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

ONCE A WEEK
AND
ALL THE WEEK,
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,

will offer his numerous patrons selections from the following styles of

MAGNIFICENT SCARFS:
ALEPPO,
AMAZINE,
BISMARCK,
CASHMERE,
ENGLISH CRAPES
INDIAN,
JEROME,
JOCKEY,
MAGYAR,
MAGADOR,
NEGLIGEE,
OPERA,
OTTOMAN,
PERSIAN.

BARTON, TERHUNE & BRETT
OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
IN
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES AND MIRRORS,
NOTTINGHAM AND LACE CURTAINS,
HOLLANDS, TASSELS, LOOPS, CORDS AND FIXTURES.

No. 141 FULTON-ST., and No. 20 ANN-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Metallic and Rubber Weather Strips carefully put up.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE

Of MOST DESIRABLE GOODS. Some lots really less than half their value.

One case of ENGLISH POPLINS, $3 per dress.
One case of ENGLISH POPLINS, $3 75 per dress.
One case of SILK CHECKS and STRIPES FRENCH POPLIN, $4 50 per dress.
One case of SILK CHECKS, DOUBLE FOLD, FRENCH POPLIN, $5 per dress.

N. B.—No such bargains have been offered since 1857.

Observe, W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

FRENCH HAND-MADE COUTILLE CORSETS.

Fourteen cases just received per last steamer,

BEAUTIFUL SHAPES

and all sizes. The trade supplied on LIBERAL TERMS.

No connection whatever with any other store in the City. GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

BLACK SILK QUILTED
AND EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,

Very elegant and warm for the Winter, at

GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th-sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

THE NEW FRENCH SKIRT.

At GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

WHITE EMBROIDERED, FLOUNCED AND TUCKED FRENCH SKIRTS,

Just received at GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 12,
BARGAINS IN SILKS,
Namely:

FANCY SILKS, from $1 to $2 per yard; greatly below the cost of importation.

BLACK SILKS, ¾ wide, at $1 50 per yard.

ENGLISH SILKS IN CLAN DESIGNS, at $1 50 per yard; value $2 50.

Black and White Striped Poult de Soie, ¾ wide, at $2 per yard; value $3.

Colored Ground ditto, very heavy, at $2 50 per yard; value $4.

Also, a large supply of the new shades of
PLAIN SILKS,
At extremely low prices.

Broadway and 10th-st.

PARIS MADE VELVET CLOAKS.

AT $75, VALUE $100.
AT $100, VALUE $140.

With a small case of the
MOST ELEGANT YET IMPORTED.

Also, a fresh assortment of
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
At extremely attractive prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO,
Broadway and 10th-st.

ALL OUR POPULAR STOCKS
OF DRESS GOODS

will be largely replenished on

MONDAY, Nov. 12,
WITH NEW AND FRESH GOODS,

at PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

INDIA SHAWLS.

A SUPERB STOCK.
IN SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS.

J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.,
three doors from Amity-st.

DRY GOODS

AT KINZEY'S,

SELLING OFF.
STOCK
AND
FIXTURES
FOR SALE.
STORE TO LET.

$50,000 WORTH EMBROIDERIES, VELVETS, LACES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, FANCY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, &c., &c.

12,000 PIECES SILK VELVETS, COLORS AND BLACK, 10c. TO 75c. PIECE.

20,000 YARDS SILK VELVETS, COLORS AND BLACK, 3c. TO 12½c. YARD.

50,000 YARDS BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, 1c. TO 75c. YARD.

2,000 FELT HATS, NEW SHAPES, 25c. TO 75c.
1,500 STRAW HATS, NEW SHAPES, 25c. TO $1 25.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

100,000 YARDS DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS IN EVERY STYLE, LESS THAN QUARTER PRICE, FROM 1c. TO 10c. YARD.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

LADIES' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c.
LADIES' HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 20c.
LADIES' NEEDLE-WORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 18c., 20c.
LADIES' ALL-LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c., 12½.
LARGE LOT COLORED BORDERS, 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c.
GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 15c.
GENTS' EXTRA ALL-LINEN DO., 25c.
GENTS' COLORED BORDERS, 9c., 12½c., 15c.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT THE PRICES ADVERTISED.

PINS AND NEEDLES, 3c. PAPER.
HOOKS AND EYES, 1c. CARD.
LOTS OF BRAID, 2c., 3c., 5c. PIECE.
SEWING SILKS, 1c. SPOOL.
CLARK'S GENUINE 200-YARD COTTON, 6c.

150,000 DOZENS BUTTONS.

BUGLE, JET, SILK, VELVET, FANCY STEEL AND MEDALLION IN EVERY STYLE, 6c. to 12½c.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

LOTS OF LACES, FROM 1c. YARD UP.
SILK LACE NETS, 6c. to $1.
11,000 PIECES NEEDLEWORK, 10c. TO $1 50.
8,000 FINE LINEN COLLARS, 5c.
2,000 WHITE SHETLAND VAILS, 20c.

DRESS GOODS

CLOSING-OUT, 10c., 12½c., 15c. YARD.
LOTS PLAID POPLINS, 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c.
LOT MERINOES, ALL COLORS, 37½c.
RICH SILK PLAID POPLINS, 37½c.
RICH SILK STRIPE POPLINS, 28c., 31c.

LOT LINEN TOWELINGS, 6c.
LOT LINEN TOWELS.

1,200 BALMORAL SKIRTS, WAY BELOW COST.
100 LARGE MARSEILLES QUILTS, $2.

HOSIERY.

LADIES' HOSE, 15c., 18c., 20c., 22c.
FINE WHITE MERINO HOSE, 20c.
EXTRA RIBBED MERINO HOSE, 22c.
EXTRA ALL-WOOL RIBBED HOSE, 25c.
LADIES' HEAVY FLEECED HOSE, 25c.
LADIES' HEAVY RIBBED HOSE, 18c.
GENTS' HALF HOSE, 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c.
GENTS' WOOL HALF HOSE, 15c., 18c., 20c.
GENTS' EXTRA REGULAR MADE, 31c.
LOTS OF FANCY WOOL HOSE, 6c. UP.

GREAT LOSS ON WOOLEN GOODS.

CLOSING WOOLEN HOODS, 12½c., 25c., 31c.
CLOSING WOOLEN HOODS, 37½c., 50c., 56c.
CLOSING SHETLAND WOOL NUBIAS, 31c., 50c.
CLOSING HEAVY WOOL SONTAGS, 50c.
CLOSING BREAKFAST SHAWLS, 75c. to $1 25.
CLOSING ZEPHYR WOOL LEGGINGS, 25c.
LOTS OF WOOL SCARFS, 6c. to 25c.

EXTRA ELASTIC SUSPENDERS, 25c.
GENTS' PAPER COLLARS, 10c. BOX.
GENTS' NECKTIES, 6c., 10c.

100,000 PAIRS GLOVES.

OUR ALEXANDER KID GLOVES, $1.
OUR EMPRESS KID GLOVES, 56c.
OUR GENTS' KID GLOVES, $1.
ALL OUR FINE DOLLAR GLOVES, 50c.
LOTS OF FINE CLOTH GLOVES, 10c., 25c.
LOTS OF PLUSH-LINED GLOVES, 25c.
LADIES' ENGLISH RINGWOOD GLOVES, 25c.
GENTS' ENGLISH RINGWOOD GLOVES, 25c.
MERINO FLEECED GLOVES, 12c.
LOT GENTS' BUCK MITTENS, 25c.
LOTS OF SOILED GLOVES, 6c. PAIR.

LOTS OF OTHER GOODS.

WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-streets.

FINE

BUGLE TRIMMINGS

FOR CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND BONNETS.

A splendid line new and extra rich goods in white and black.

ALL THE NEW SHAPES
OF
BONNET FRAMES.
RIBBONS

at 10c., worth 30c.; at 25c., worth 62c.; at 50c., worth $1 25; at 75c., worth $1 50; and at $1, worth $2.

All of which are great

BARGAINS.

ALL COLORS, ALL WIDTHS, ALL STYLES
VELVET RIBBONS.
BONNET VELVETS, ALL COLORS.
NEW STYLES
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS, FRINGES, BUTTONS.
STEEL TRIMMINGS,
NEW BONNET RIBBON,
IN
PLAIN RICH GOODS,
RICH SATIN,
RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE.

J. BLUXOME,

NO. 1,127 BROADWAY, between 25th and 26th sts.

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

WHITNEY, MERINO, AND BATH.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

WHITE AND COLORED BLANKETS,
BY THE CASE, BALE OR PAIR,
At WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

AN IMMENSE STOCK, COMPRISING every KIND to be found in the MARKET, and MANY DIRECT from the MILLS, and NOT to be FOUND ELSEWHERE.

In all sizes, from the SMALLEST CRADLE BLANKET to the LARGE 13-4 SIZE, and from $2 75 to $35 PER PAIR.

Many of which are offering AT LESS THAN AGENT'S PRICES.

Also, a GOOD ASSORTMENT of HORSE BLANKETS from the COMMONEST to the FINEST.

MATTRESSES, BEDDING, COMFORTABLES, &c.

COLORED ALHAMBRA QUILTS, suitable for INSTITUTIONS' USE.

Also, MARSEILLES, ALLENDALE and MANCHESTER QUILTS,

FANCY GERMAN BED COVERLETS,

TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS and TOWELING, SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES, SHEETING, PILLOW-CASE LINEN and COTTON.

IRON FURNITURE,

IRON BEDSTEADS, SUITABLE for FAMILY USE, and SOUTHERN and WESTERN TRADES, CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS, PIANO and STORE STOOLS.

WROUGHT-IRON BEDSTEADS for PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

On hand and made to order.

Just received.

1,000 LARGEST and BEST QUALITY of UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BLANKETS from the large sale in PHILADELPHIA on MONDAY.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

LACE CURTAINS,

TAMBOUR,
APPLIQUE,
NOTTINGHAM.
A FINE ASSORTMENT.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON AND CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

A GREAT RUSH!!!

FOR BARGAINS.

NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!

But crowds of customers and cheap goods.

GOOD BLANKETS,	$1 50. FORMER PRICE,	$3 00.
BETTER QUALITY,	2 00. FORMER PRICE,	4 00.
HEAVY BLANKETS,	2 50. FORMER PRICE,	4 50.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,	$3. FORMER PRICE,	5 00.

EXTRA ALL-WOOL, $4, $5, $6 and $8.

The decline in Blankets has been very great.

WHITE FLANNELS, 25c.,	FORMER PRICE, 37½c.
WHITE FLANNELS, 28c.,	FORMER PRICE, 40c.
FINE and WIDE FLANNELS, 37½c.,	FORMER PRICE, 50c.

HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 25c., 28c. and 31c.

These flannels are just in from auction.

ALSO, BIG LOTS MERINOES, ALPACAS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

FINE MUSLINS, 12½c., FORMER PRICE, 20c.

EXTRA QUALITY, 16c., 18c., 20c. and 22c.

On Muslins and Flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard. On Alpacas and Merinoes from 20c. to 50c. a yard.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer on Monday
BARGAINS IN POINT LACES.
Also in
BLACK CHANTILLY, VALENCIENNES
and
CLUNY LACES.

Broadway and 10th-st.

CARPETS.

We have just received from auction 100 pieces of John Crossley's five-frame English-body Brussels, which we offer at the following remarkably low prices: $2 37½, $2 50 and $2 75, being from 25 to 33 per cent. below present market rates, at our new carpet store, corner 25th-st. and 6th-av. D. KELLY & CO.

P. S.—Our general assortment of Carpets, Druggets, Oil-Cloths, &c., will compare, for quality and prices, with any house in the City.

NO. 37 BOND-ST.—JUST RECEIVED

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS FOR HOLIDAYS, IN DRESSES, CLOAKS, BONNETS, &c.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

MME. PARRAIN, PAUL & CO., DE PARIS.

FURS.

FINE FANCY FURS.

CHAS. A. HERPICH

is now offering, at his spacious

FUR WAREROOMS,

No. 497 BROADWAY, near the St. Nicholas Hotel, the extensive and elegant stock of

FINE FURS,

at lowest wholesale prices, the same as charged at his old stand, No. 37 Maiden-lane. This stock consists of the very choicest varieties of

LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS' FURS,

all of his own importation and manufacture.

CHAS. A. HERPICH.
No. 497 BROADWAY and No. 37 MAIDEN-LANE.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.—One horizontal engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 2½ feet stroke; one oscillating engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 10-inch stroke; one blower engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 12-inch stroke; two fan blowers; one No. 2 steam pump; one smoke pipe, 45 inches diameter by 30 feet long; two return tubular boilers. All second hand. Apply to G. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

NOW OPENING, 2,000 FINE

WAX DOLLS,

JUST IMPORTED FOR OUR

HOLIDAY TRADE.

ALSO,

NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS,
LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES,
our well-known brand,
the most popular Kid Glove in the City.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
WE ARE CLOSING
WE ARE CLOSING
WE ARE CLOSING

our Black Silks, English and French Merinoes, Alpacas, White Goods, Linens, Curtain Laces, Worsted Shawls, Worsted Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Gaiters, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Linen Hdkfs., &c.

AT VERY LOW PRICES,
to make room for our
HOLIDAY GOODS.

To avoid the rush all through December, customers

WILL DO WELL

to make their purchases early.

R. H. MACY,

14th-street and 6th-avenue.
68 Fourteenth-street, between 5th and 6th avenues.
204 and 206 Sixth-avenue.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases. Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward meda &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR AMERICAN and English, Scotch and French ladies as housekeepers in private families, hotels and first-class boarding-houses; also for competent Protestant ladies' maids and family seamstresses, understanding cutting and fitting and operating; first-class cooks, competent laundresses, smart chambermaids and waitresses, good plain cooks, washers and ironers, linen, storeroom women, pantry cleaning and kitchen girls for hotels; smart girls for general housework; also invalid nurses and dressmakers, by the day and week; employers in City and country can be supplied without delay with first-class help in every station of household work, with good references; good situations more of an object than high wages for the Winter, by favoring us with a call at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's. (Established 1846.)

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations together to do up-stairs work, waiting, chamberwork, sewing or nursing; one has a new Wheeler & Wilson Machine, cased, which she would be willing to bring and use; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 162 West 29th-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMBER of recommended professed cooks; cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, nurses, ladies' maids, waitresses, chambermaids, seamstresses, young girls for City or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by an elderly, faithful, trustworthy nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant if required; is experienced in sickness; unquestionable City references given. Apply at No. 177 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS or lady's maid by a competent dressmaker and hair-dresser; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 126 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW A position as housekeeper in a private family; best of references given and required. Apply at No. 155 East 30th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. No call on the Sabbath.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as nurse; is fully competent of taking charge of an infant; has no objections to do chamberwork; good reference. Call at or address No. 143 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as chambermaid and fine washer or plain sewer; has unexceptionable references; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE Connecticut woman of 30 a situation as housekeeper or assistant in the house or as nurse for an invalid lady, City or country; has good City references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART capable girl to do cooking or general housework; is neat, respectful and economical and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, jellies, pastries, all kinds soups, &c.; refers to her last place in this City, where she has lived nine years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman, with good references, a situation as good cook; can do all kinds of cooking—German, French, English, &c.; for the City or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; perfectly understands her business; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; is a good seamstress; has excellent City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl as ladies' maid and first-class seamstress; best of City references given. Apply or address at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook; is a good hand at biscuit and bread; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 113½ 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes and do all kinds of embroidery; is a good operator on a machine; the best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 88 Irving-place, corner 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a respectable Protestant woman; understands all kinds of fluting; would wish to go in a small private family. Call at No. 259 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do cooking and the coarse part of the washing; understands pastry and all kinds of desserts and soups; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 219 17th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; can give good City references. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook and assist with the washing and ironing; can make good bread and biscuit; can give good references. Call at No. 177 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR INFANT'S nurse, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; takes the entire charge of children, or wait on a lady; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL, lately landed, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing or fine washing. Can be seen at her residence, No. 171 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE French woman, as first-class cook; best of City references. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's or family washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 121 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking—soups, meats, game and pastry; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 101 West 19th-st., in the back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as cook and assist in washing and ironing. Call or address at No. 57 West 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN a situation as cook and laundress; will assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references. Call at No. 136½ West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children; can do plain sewing and embroidery; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 141 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid or waiter, or to assist in the washing; City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 215 West 35th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A good situation for an excellent nurse; one who can take the best care of a child from its birth. Apply at No. 60 11th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse; she is competent to take the entire charge of an infant, and has excellent recommendations. Can be seen at No. 110 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON, AN ENGlish Protestant, a situation as first-class cook; apply or address for three days, No. 19 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress. Can be seen at No. 363 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook; the best of City reference. Can be seen in the millinery store No. 270 6th-av., corner of 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady, a situation as seamstress; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Call at No. 18 Watts-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT person, a situation as first-class waitress. Apply at or address for three days No. 19 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, SEWing by the week or month, or would go South with a lady as seamstress. Address S. A. F., Station F, 3d-av.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

A LADY WISHES TO GET COPYING to do at her own house. Address, stating terms, Mrs. MORTON, Williamsburgh Post-office.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER WILL go out by the day. Call at or address No. 350 8th-av., between 28th and 29th-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; is a good cook; would assist with the washing; understands meats, baking of bread and pastry; good city reference: call for two days at No. 19 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl, as chambermaid and nurse; best of City reference from her last employer. Apply for two days at No. 345 6th-av., near 48th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESpectable Protestant single young man as coachman and groom in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in the care of horses and carriages; has the very best of City references. Apply at Mr. Graham's harness-store, No. 66 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., for two days. Has no objection to town or country.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT any family or incumbrance, situations. He as practical farmer; his wife as thorough cook, and first-class washer and ironer; will be found a most desirable couple. The man would also act in the capacity of coachman; have excellent references; any distance in the country. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND his wife, from Boston, (English,) without incumbrance, situations in a first-class boarding-house or private family, where trust and confidence are required; the wife is a good chamberwoman and seamstress; the man as steward and waiter; good testimonials. Address WATERS, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, SOBER, HONEST coachman and gardener, a situation; has first-rate references from last employer; understands the care and management of a gentleman's place; moderate wages expected for the Winter. Call or address HENRY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; also is well experienced in the care of fast stock; is willing to make himself useful; no objections to the country; can be highly recommended from the City. Address M. C., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN WHO IS A practical farmer and vegetable gardener, a situation; is a strong, robust man, afraid of no work, and will be found civil and willing; understands the correct management of horses. Apply for Scotchman, at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years, as entry or general clerk in a wholesale or jobbing house; speaks French and Spanish fluently; is well educated, and lives with his parents; a permanent situation more desirable than high wages. Address CLARKSON, Box No. 111 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable single man as coachman and groom in town or country; can be well recommended; thoroughly understands the care of fast horses. Address for two days J. M., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; can be found with his last employer; best of City reference. Call on or address J. L., for two days, Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUation as shipping clerk or otherwise, in some wholesale establishment; has been two years in business; the best of reference given. Address J. G., Box No. 150 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a respectable single man of long experience; understands the business thoroughly; is a good careful driver; has good City references. Address J. N., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses; the best of reference; prefers the country; wishes to make himself useful. Address M. A. C., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; is a steady driver, and well acquainted with the care and management of horses; can give the best of City reference. Address E. J. C., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of City reference given. Call or address J. D., at Mr. Clinch's feed-store, No. 25 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR farmer by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business and taking care of stock; is not afraid to work; has good reference. Address S. N., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who perfectly understands the care of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; is a safe driver; will be well recommended. Call or address P. M., No. 108 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A permanent situation as coachman and groom in a private family; is willing to make himself generally useful; has three years' reference from last place. Address B. B., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SINGLE MAN A SITuation in the country; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, driving, and also accustomed to plain gardening, milking, &c., and willing to be useful. Address M. C., Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener; understands all work about a gentleman's place; can take care of horses and is a good milker; has City reference. Address P. B., Box 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN; understands all work on a farm, horses, and is a good milker; has City reference. Address M. B., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; first-class double or four-in-hand. Call on or address P. M., No. 87 West 31st-st., private stable, for two days, or at No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN (SCOTCH) A situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly and is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant who can pack goods and write a good hand; reference unexceptionable. Address R. W. C., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; the best references given. Can be seen from 10 to 4 at No. 362 Broadway, corner Franklin. Call on EDWARD CAMPBELL.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man in a private family; is a first-class servant, and has the best of reference. Address a note for HENRY, Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, City or country; first-class City reference. Address J. S., Box No 208 Times Office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO LEARN Machinist Trade; address D. SULLIVAN, No. 19 Laight-st., City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF first-class servants, ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses; also professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, young girls. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, FULly competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; no Irish need apply; best City references required. Call between 11 and 3 o'clock at No. 34 Union-square, corner of 16th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, A COLORED MAN, who understands the care of horses and is willing to make himself generally useful; to such a good situation is offered. Apply at No. 274 Bowery.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, 15 or 16 years old; must board with his employer. Apply in the medicine-store, corner of Sheriff and Grand sts., New-York.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT OFFICE BOY, from 13 to 15 years old; must be a good writer and know the City well. Apply at Nos. 295 and 297½ Pearl-st., with good references.

WANTED—AS NURSE, A PROTESTANT WOman, with good City references. Call, for two days, from 9 to 11 o'clock, at No. 9 West 16th-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL SALESWOMEN, CAPAble and of good address. R. H. MACY, 14th-st and 6th-av.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED.—THE BEST CHANCE YET.—A work of historical value and national importance. The only work on our navy yet in the field. Agents find no competition. In press,

FARRAGUT
AND
OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS,

By Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, the distinguished Author and Historian.

In one handsome volume, with 22 splendid steel portraits and battle scenes—comprising the early life, public services and naval career of Admiral D. G. Farragut, Vice-Admiral D. D. Porter, Admirals Foot, Dupont, Stringham, Davis, Goldsborough and Dahlgren; Commodores Wilkes, Winslow, Worden, Bailey, and many other prominent naval celebrities, written in Mr. Headley's graphic and inimitable style; with an authentic account of battles, sieges and bombardments, including the recent discoveries in conducting naval warfare, by gun-boats and iron-clad vessels; also thrilling descriptions of the most brilliant exploits and achievements of the rebellion.

The authenticity of the work is beyond a doubt, as most of the material concerning their early life and public services was furnished directly by the officers or their friends.

To experienced agents a more popular and rapid selling work was never offered. Sold only by agents. Send at once for the outfit and commence the canvass. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN WANTed. Apply at OLIVER MOWBRAY'S, 269 Grand-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Central Petroleum Company,
No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, Nov. 5, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office on the 15th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

Office of Rutland Marble Company,
No. 38 Broad-st., Room No. 22.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 20th of November, to stockholders of record on the 15th of November. The transfer-books will be closed on Nov. 15 and reopened Nov. 21. By order. OGDEN GAUL, Secretary.

Oriental Bank, New-York, Nov. 7, 1866.

A SPECIAL TAX DIVIDEND OF TWO and One-half (2½) Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared payable on the 15th instant—the Bank reserving the right of withholding the same in all special cases necessary to protect it from liability. The transfer-books will remain closed to that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

MEETINGS.

MONTHLY MEETING, WESTERN BRANCH YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 76 Varick-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Essay by P. HARWOOD VERNON, Esq. Subject—Obstacles to Success. Public invited.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
EDINBURGH.......SATURDAY.....Nov. 17
ETNA.......WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 21
CITY OF BOSTON.......SATURDAY.....Nov. 24
CITY OF LIMERICK.......WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON.......SATURDAY.....Dec. 1
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin.......$90 | Steerage.......$30
First Cabin to London.......95 | Steerage to London.......34
First Cabin to Paris.......105 | Steerage to Paris.......40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $80; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.......$100 | Lower Saloon.......$80
Second class...$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA.......Nov. 21
TARIFA.......Nov. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.......$80 Gold.
Steerage.......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ENGLAND.......SATURDAY.....Nov. 17
ERIN.......SATURDAY.....Nov. 24
SCOTLAND.......SATURDAY.....Dec. 1
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown...	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14.
JAVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 19.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.......65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS.......SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE.......LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT.......BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $80, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
The British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST. AND NO. 23 BROADWAY.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown.......$30
From Liverpool or Queenstown.......35
Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
COLUMBIA sails.......SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
BRITANNIA sails.......SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
HIBERNIA sails.......SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country, can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Nov 17.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Nov. 24.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Nov. 14.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Nov. 21.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 28.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.......Dec. 3 | MONDAY.......Dec. 31
At Noon.
Passage money to Nassau.......$45
Passage money to Havana.......50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MORNING STAR, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
MARMION, Capt. HAZARD
will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to E. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, captain E. W. Holmes, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co.,
No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow Nov. 24.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 320 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
Nov. 10.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $349 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.

The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.

Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama..	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong..	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The favorite steamship
MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY,
will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, TUESDAY, AT 3 P. M., connecting with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. The A 1 steamer GRANADA is now receiving freight, and will sail from Pier No. 14 E. R. as above. The elegant and popular sidewheel steamship QUAKER CITY will follow on SATURDAY, Nov. 17. Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points South and Southwest.
Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 15.
FLAMBEAU, Capt. EVERSON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 22.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.,
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON & FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 8c. per foot; cabin passage $5; freight to City Point and Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 8:15 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 8:15, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 28, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LADIES' SADDLE HORSE
For sale. A handsome bay horse, fifteen hands high; a fine pacer and canterer, perfectly gentle and has been used for ladies' and children's riding and driving. Sold only in consequence of the owner leaving the City. Inquire at No. 28 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS old, 15½ hands, long mane and tail, and perfect. Also a beautiful long-tailed gray, warranted to trot in three minutes, and perfect. Can be seen, until sold, at private stable, No. 14 West 19th-st., before 12 M.

IMPORTED THOROUGHBRED SADDLE mare for sale, 15¾ hands, dark sorrel, 7 years old, very handsome; pedigree given; very valuable for breeding. Second stable in the alley, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ST. CROIX, W. I.
Mrs. ELIZABETH BRADY has the pleasure of announcing to her friends and those who wish to spend a Winter in a delightful climate, that she will continue to take boarders at her commodious house, at Bassin, at very reasonable rates.

BOARDING.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED suite of two large rooms on second floor, with superior board, in 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can apply, with references, to present occupant, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 33.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN have a pleasant home for the Winter; (first-class,) the house and its surroundings unsurpassed; within 20 minutes of the Jersey City Ferry by horse-car. Apply to O. H. CROSBY, 20 William-st., corner of Exchange-pl.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom, adjoining, on second floor, front. No. 34 West 29th-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WHO CAN make themselves congenial without being obtrusive, would like to find a home for the Winter in a private family where other boarders are not taken. First-class references given; will make reasonable remuneration. Address G., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A PARLOR AND TWO ELEGANTLY furnished bedrooms to let by a private family living between Union and Madison squares; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office, New-York.

NO. 33 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE—A large, well-furnished room, fronting south; large closets, running water, bath, &c., near by; with or without board; at a moderate rent.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room to let, to gentleman and wife; also two single rooms with good board; reference required. No. 180 East 10th-st.

WANTED—APARTMENTS WITH BOARD FOR four persons, between Washington-square and 25th-st.; state terms, which must be moderate. Address Box No. 922 Post-office.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, en suite; private table if desired. No. 11 East 14th-st., west of Broadway and four doors from Delmonico's.

A FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED room, with breakfast and tea, in a private house, No. 1 Abingdon-square.

NO. 44 JANE-ST., BETWEEN 8TH-AV. and Hudson-st., furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with first-class board at No. 163 East Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, in 14th-st., near 2d-av. Address W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 34 BOND-STREET—LARGE, NEWLY, first-class and handsomely furnished rooms, with private table. Best City reference given.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

DESIRABLE BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED in a private family, 30 miles from the City, on New-Haven Railroad; house large and comfortably warmed; references required. Address A. B., Box No. 186 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond and duty paid.

5,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar at near the same strength as may be, to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons' capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

50,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, beans, sugar, vinegar and soap must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The flour, beans, sugar, vinegar and soap, will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Brigadier-General and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS,
Oct. 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., of TUESDAY, the 27th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations from 1st Jan., 1867, to 30th June, 1868, viz:
PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire;
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts;
BROOKLYN, New-York;
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania;
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia;
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia;
MOUND CITY, Illinois;
PENSACOLA, Florida.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one-and-a-fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one-and-a-fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans, or in lieu thereof ten pounds of rice, or in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee, or in lieu thereof one-and-a-half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar, four quarts of vinegar, one pound of sperm candles, or one-and-one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one-and-a-half pound of tallow, four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt.

The rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal portion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow excluded; the pork No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, known as extra superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the coffee good Rio, the sugar good New-Orleans or its equivalent, and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

The undersigned —, of —, in the State of —, and —, of —, in the State of —, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of — for rations as above described be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said — shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said — and that which may be accepted.
A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:
E. F.
—, 186–.

I hereby certify that the above named — are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.
WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains with stationery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and until the 1st day of January, 1867, for supplying the Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains.

Bidders may obtain a schedule of articles to be furnished, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered, upon application to any Assessor or Collector, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract will, if awarded, be faithfully executed.

Bids which contain prices less than the fair cost of the articles, will be considered fraudulent and rejected.

The two hundred and forty Collection Districts are distributed into five Departments, as shown by the schedule furnished, and each proposal must name the Department it is proposed to supply.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids which the interest of the Government may require.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, indorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—THREE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, for $500 each—Nos. 861, 862, 864. All parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same, and any person giving such information to the undersigned as will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded.
HENRY N. BEACH, Attorney, No. 39 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.

D. M. SEAMAN,
AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
NO. 14 PINE-ST.
Auction sales of real estate, stocks, furniture, &c., made on favorable terms. Real estate bought and sold at private sale. Houses wanted.
WANTED.
Several houses above 9th-st.; also, property in other parts of the City.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
Those remaining, lately advertised, at ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS LESS than any within twenty squares above. For sale at same rate by J. A. DAVIS, No. 53 Walker-st. Located within a few feet of 5th-av. entrance. Attention of close buyers specially desired.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE and lot, West 23d-st., $14,000; Greenwich-av. do., $14,000; house and lot, Jane-st., $9,000; do. 9th-st., near 5th-av., $35,000; two full lots, West 58th-st., $2,000 each; two lots, with two dwellings and a factory, West 47th-st., $12,000; cottage, Brooklyn, near ferry, $2,300; do. Tompkinsville, Staten Island, near ferry, half an hour from New-York, $1,800. W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF AN ESTATE, the fine residence on the south side of President-street (No. 168,) near Clinton-street, Brooklyn, 38 feet wide, thoroughly built by days' work; needs only an examination to be appreciated; open during day for inspection; lot 50x150 feet; two extra lots if wanted; neighborhood excellent.
E. R. KELLOGG,
No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO NEW Philadelphia brick houses, near Fulton-av.; three-stories, basement and sub-cellar, with all the modern improvements; brick furnace in cellar, two washstands, two water-closets; bath, wash trays, &c., sewer connection, &c.; price $8,500 each. Inquire of J. KIRBY, Gates-av., near Washington-av., possession immediately.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE—With immediate possession, a first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, all modern improvements, on Avenue A and 121st-st.; price $12,500; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Also more lots adjoining if desired, on very easy terms.
S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE piece of ground of 200 acres, situate in East Chester, 14 miles from the City Hall, and 2 miles from Williamsbridge; mansion 44 feet square, with wings attached, and with all necessary improvements, commanding views of the land and adjacent country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City. House built for the owner, first-class and in good order. Immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-stone house, suitable for a small or moderate-sized family, with mirrors, parlor furniture, carpets; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply on the premises, No. 134 Lexington-av., from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND IN Orange Valley, near the station, with farmhouse and a fine brook of water, for sale at $500 per acre; also a beautiful building lot in Llewellyn Park. L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

NINE VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE—Near Central Park, on south side of 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., midway of the block. Apply at Sixth-av. Railroad depot.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY NOVA SCOTIA-stone house, No. 8 East 42d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES AND FARMS for sale or to let on the banks of the Hudson, between this City and Albany. Particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

A GOOD BRICK HOUSE 12 ROOMS, with two acres of good land, abundance of fruit, located immediately upon the river bank, north of Tarrytown; price $10,000. S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

JUST OUT—MY PRIVATE LIST OF DWELLINGS, store, tenement, country property and lots; had on application or by mail.
KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank Buildings.

BROOKLYN PROSPECT PARK.—Wanted to purchase, lots in the vicinity of Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Call or address WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEMENT house, brown-stone, four-story, in 19th-st., near 4th-av., with furniture. Price $30,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A COTTAGE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—Lot 125x85, covered with fruit, in a good location; price $3,500; $1,000 on bond and mortgage.
S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS NORTHEAST corner 11th-av. and 58th-st., 100 feet square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been requested by the Board of Directors, and also formally required by creditors of the Company, to take possession of all such property of said Company as, by the terms of its deed of assignment, executed on the 20th day of September, 1866, did not pass immediately into their hands—

Hereby give notice that they have taken the said property into possession, with a view to the execution of the trust.

And they give further notice that they will receive written proposals up to the 10th of December, 1866, for the purchase, for cash, of the whole property of the Company, in gross or in detail, at different points—the same consisting of wagons, horses, safes, furniture, and all other articles heretofore employed by said Company in the prosecution of its business.

Inventories showing the character and location of the property can be seen at the office of the Trustees, No. 134 Baltimore-street, Baltimore, where all information in regard to the same will be afforded to persons desiring to submit proposals.

If no such proposals be received and accepted, the property will be offered at public sale, for cash, at such times and places as will be indicated in future advertisements.

JOHN BLAIR HOGE,
JOHN J. KELLY,
C. OLIVER O'DONNELL, } Trustees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have formed a limited partnership under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed the 17th day of April, 1822, entitled an act relating to partnerships with and singular the supplements thereto upon the terms, liabilities and conditions hereinafter set forth, to wit: The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is WAINWRIGHT, CAMBLOS & CO. The general nature of the business to be conducted by said partnership, is the general Stock and Exchange Brokerage Business. The names of the general partners therein are: CHARLES A. WAINWRIGHT, WILLIAM P. CAMBLOS and EDWARD HENRY SHAW, all of whom reside in the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner therein is EDWARD T. SHAW, of the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania. The amount of capital contributed by the special partner, is one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000,) which has been paid in cash. The period at which the partnership is to commence, is the fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the period at which it will terminate is the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1866.
Office of Wainwright, Camblos & Co., is No. 35 Wall-st.
CHAS. A. WAINWRIGHT,
WM. P. CAMBLOS,
EDWD. HENRY SHAW, } General Partners.
EDWD. T. SHAW, Special Partner.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of November, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of December, 1866:
Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each for a Supreme Court, Parts 1 and 2.
One panel of 100 Petit Jurors, for a Supreme Court Oyer and Terminer.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Supreme Court Oyer and Terminer.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Court of Common Pleas, Part 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Superior Court, Part 1 and 2.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.
CHANGE OF GRADE.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that propositions for the following improvements are pending before the Common Council, viz.: To change the grade of Sixty-fifth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River; also Sixty-sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River. Maps showing the proposed change of grade can be seen at this office.
All persons interested in the foregoing mentioned change of grades, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to the undersigned, at this office, on or before the 13th day of November, 1866.
CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 1, 1866.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on December 15.
On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent., calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE Special Committee of the Senate of the State of New-York on Piers, Wharves, Bulkheads and Slips in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, will be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 M.
H. R. PIERSON,
Nov. 10, 1866. Chairman.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

OSTEOPLASTIC, OR ARTIFICIAL BONE, for restoring decayed teeth to their original shape and soundness, without pain. Proprietor's rooms, No. 22 East 14th-st. Fourteen thousand testimonials.

AMUSEMENTS.

HEROES OF THE REPUBLIC,
THE GREAT PICTURE
PAINTED BY
H. BALLING,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE
DERBY GALLERY,
NO. 625 BROADWAY.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

RISTORI'S REAPPEARANCE TO-NIGHT.
French Theatre.......Director, J. Grau
SEASON OF SIX NIGHTS.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS.
Ristori's Ticket Office, No. 652 Broadway.
MONDAY, Nov. 12, opening night, and Wednesday, Nov. 14, MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI in Scribe and Legouve's tragedy,
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
FRIDAY, Marengo's celebrated tragedy,
PIA DE TOLOMEI.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, doors open at 12½. Last RISTORI Matinee, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
RISTORI'S only EVENING OF RECITATIONS at STEINWAY'S NEW HALL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY, Nov. 15, sixth and last subscription. MME. RISTORI in her great role of ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.
Ticket-office Brooklyn Academy, and No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY HALL.
FIRST MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT,
Nov. 12, 1866,
under the direction of
MR. H. L. BATEMAN AND L. F. HARRISON.
It is intended that these entertainments, while offering the best morceaux of the classic and general schools, both vocal and instrumental, shall be of a strictly popular character. Mr. Bateman and Harrison, in announcing the above enterprise, believe that it will insure to the public a succession of brilliant entertainments at which the most distinguished artists will make their appearance in rapid succession.
The following artists will assist on MONDAY EVENING:
MRS. MARIE ABBOTT, Soprano.
MR. ALFRED PEASE, Pianist.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
MR. F. LETSCH, Trombone Soloist.
MR. THEO. THOMAS.......Conductor
and his
CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Doors open at 7½; to begin at 8 o'clock.

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
"THE MYSTERY," "THE MYSTERY."
MONDAY, Nov. 12, sixty-first performance of M. HARTZ, when he will introduce for the first time a perfectly new feat, "THE MYSTERY," "THE MYSTERY," "THE WONDERFUL PHENOMENON" OF THE "HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR," the most startling illusion ever witnessed.
THE BASKET TRICK, GROWTH OF FLOWERS,
And other Miracles Every Night.
Pianist—A. Sedgwick, who will also perform on the Concertina. Tickets 50c. Reserved chairs $1. For sale at the Hall from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES,
AT IRVING HALL.
"Miss Jones' Wedding. No Cards."
(An Oil Story, in verse.)
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1866.
"Miss Briggs. (Strong-Minded.) Her Courtship."
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1866.
"The Gentleman from England."
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1866.
Tickets, with reserved and unreserved seats, can be had of Messrs. Root & Anthony, No. 21 Nassau-st.; Macoy & Hewig, No. 112 Broadway; Tremaines, (late Waters,) No. 481 Broadway; W. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Jones, (late Crowens,) No. 843 Broadway; Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Irving Hall; and for unreserved seats only, at all other music and book stores.
Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock; entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Handel's grand oratorio
"SAMSON"
Will be performed at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1866, with full chorus and orchestra and the GREAT ORGAN. The solos will be sustained by Miss MARIA L. BRAINERD, Mme. F. R. RITTER, Mr. GEO. SIMPSON and Mr. J. R. THOMAS.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURE AT CLINTON HALL, TUESDAY, Nov. 13, *On the French language, its importance and how to speak it fluently in three months*, by Dr. H. CARLOS, professor and teacher. Ladies and gentlemen interested in the subject are invited to attend.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR A YEAR OR more, to a private family only, an extra-sized house in West 23d-st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. A first-class establishment in every way desirable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE; TEN ROOMS, ON THE river bank at Spuyten Duyvil; rent until May 1, $250. A furnished at Riverdale, $150 per month; several at Tarrytown at nominal rents.
S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH CARRIAGE-house, stable, barn and five acres of garden and lawn, near railroad station at Summit, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York. Apply at No. 16 Park-place, Newark, or at No. 33 Nassau-st., Room No. 8, New-York.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—A LIGHT room on Canal-st., near Broadway. Rent reasonable and power unexceptionable. T. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FOUR-story English-basement house in West 39th-st., with all the modern improvements. Rent, $250 per month.
R. H. HINE, No. 561 8th-av.

TO LET—A NEW STORE IN CANAL-ST., NEAR Broadway; also store and basement, 24x70, in Crosby-st., near Grand-st. and Broadway, just finished. Apply at No. 31 Crosby-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, TWO LARGE dwellings, (22 rooms in one and 19 in the other,) suitable for boarding-houses, in good order; possession immediately. Apply at No. 258 Broadway, fourth floor.

TO LET—ROOMS IN BROADWAY, SUITABLE for business purposes, for office or desk room, or sleeping room. Apply up stairs, in the millinery, No. 551 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 100 PRINCE-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.; lot 29x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen without board, in a first-class house, No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison Park.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, connecting, neatly furnished. Terms $20. Apply at No. 29 East 14th-st.

TO LET—ON FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, A first-class corner store. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 258 Broadway, fourth floor.

NO. 170 5TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST., handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, with bathrooms adjoining, for gentlemen only, without board.

OFFICES TO LET.—LARGE AND PLEASANT rooms on the second floor of the corner building, No. 29 Broadway; immediate possession. Apply at Room 16.

OFFICES TO LET, BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BED-room on second floor, by an elderly lady and companion; location near Murray Hill. Address, with terms, T. W., Box No. 1,650 New-York Post-office.

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL, CORNER IRVING-place and 16th-st., New-York, and in close proximity to all the prominent places of public amusement. This new and magnificent hotel is now open for the reception of guests. Parties can be served at *Table d'Hote* or *Restaurant a la Carte*. In all its appointments, modern improvements and conveniences, and in the sumptuousness and elegance of its furniture, it is not surpassed by any other hotel. The style and comforts of the restaurant and the *cuisine* are equal to any in the City. French, German and Italian spoken.
ROBERTS & PALMER, Proprietors.

FURNITURE.

AT 20 PER CENT
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.,
still continue to be the largest Furniture Manufacturers in the City.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
CANOPY AND VICTORIA BEDSTEADS,
for the Southern Trade.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO
J. F. C. PICKHARDT,
AT THE LAST AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
for the best
EXTENSION PARLOR BEDSTEAD
and
UPHOLSTERY.
No. 167 Bleecker-st.—Factory Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st.
Also, first-class FURNITURE on hand and made to order and warranted

EXTENSION TABLES ONLY,
RICH AND PLAIN.
WILLIAM HEERDT, MANUFACTURER,
NO. 150 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 124 and 34 William-st., New-York.

COAL.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
A LOCAL AND MORAL DRAMA.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½.
The pleasing, popular and interesting drama of
ROSINA MEADOWS,
Adapted to DIVERT THE YOUTHFUL IMAGINATION, leave SALUTARY IMPRESSIONS UPON THE MEMORY, and to MINISTER TO AN UPRIGHT, MORAL JUDGMENT.
To be seen at all hours a
RARE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, consisting of the following splendid specimens:
DWARF ELEPHANT, DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, WHITE HIMMALAYA MOUNTAIN BEAR, SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, TAPIR, DEER, PELICANS, MONKEYS, &c., and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS, ALL LIVING.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
The greatest living curiosity ever exhibited,
JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY, AGED SIXTEEN YEARS; WEIGHS 526 POUNDS, measures 3 feet 2 inches across the shoulders, and 6 feet 3 inches around the waist. He is very intelligent, active and pleasing.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER.......DIRECTOR
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
BOUCICAULT'S ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA, THE

Long Strike

WITH A GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS, NEW AND ELABORATE SCENERY.
Secure your seats between 9 and 4 at the box office.
SATURDAY—THE POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE.
To Matinée, 50 and 25 cents to all parts of the Theatre.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers.......Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
Second week of the immensely successful drama, GRIFFITH GAUNT, played nightly to crowded and enthusiastic houses.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, and every evening, the NEW and POWERFUL DRAMA OF THE PASSIONS, in five acts, founded on Charles Reade's widely read, sterling romance, by Augustin Daly, Esq., author of "Leah the Forsaken," "Taming a Butterfly," &c., and entitled
GRIFFITH GAUNT;
OR,
JEALOUSY,
presented with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, by Hayes and Farren; new music, by H. Tissington; new costumes, by R. Williams; machinery and properties, by Denham and Lundy, and a carefully chosen cast, including Miss Rose Eytinge and Mr. John K. Mortimer, who have been expressly engaged to sustain the leading characters in this brilliant play; Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Messrs. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, Gomersal, Bland, Jamison, &c.
In the course of the drama an entirely novel and stirring scene, representing with historical accuracy the old sports at the famed
LANCASHIRE FAIR,
including a "Country Dance," "Climbing the Pole," "Jumping in Sacks," (an old English game,) a "Pig Chase," &c., together with the old-fashioned puppet and side shows peculiar to the old established festivals of "Merrie England."
SATURDAY, at 1 P. M., a grand MATINEE, at which will be presented the successful burlesque,
PERDITA; OR, THE ROYAL MILKMAID.
Doors open at 12¼.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor.......Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
FOR THE WEEK.
Drama of
THE BLACK CAT OF COVENTRY.
Drama of
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Revival of G. L. Fox's comic pantomime,
JACK AND GILL
WENT UP THE HILL,
WITH ALL ITS ORIGINAL EFFECTS.
Clown, G. L. Fox. Pantaloon, C. K. Fox.
Supported by the full pantomime troupe.
TWO PIECES BY THE DRAMATIC COMPANY.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BATEMAN CONCERT.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1866.
Mme. PAREPA, Sig. BRIGNOLI and all the artists will appear. Seats ready Monday, Nov. 12, at Brooklyn Academy and No. 112 Broadway.

ITALIAN OPERA.
MAX MARETZEK'S
GRAND OPERA
WILL OPEN
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN,
MONDAY,
NOV. 26, 1866.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

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The play concluding with a
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The old Comedies will be presented alternately.
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A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS at Sawyer's Rooms, commencing Nov. 2. Hours 10½ to 12½. Please send for circular.

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GEORGIA.

The Legislature and its Members—The Constitutional Amendment—Arguments Against It—Old Party Leaders Again Ascendant—Stay-Laws—Probability of General Repudiation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1866.

If there is one thing more than another for which the legislative bodies of the cotton States are remarkable, it is the magnificent physique of their members. There are giants, physically speaking, in the Georgia Legislature, now in session here, and there are not a few members who are entitled to have the same phrase applied as an adjective to their intellect. It has been said that "the Southern aristocracy have always filled public offices;" but it is only true when applied to the more eminent public positions, for the county and even a majority of the State offices have always been held by men far below mediocrity in everything but property and the influence which it always exerts over the voting population of this section. The landed or "niggerd" aristocracy have held partial sway in times past, and continue to do so now; but the intelligent, refined and better educated men have only accepted Congressional positions, or have eschewed political affairs altogether. The aristocracy of intellect controlled the higher offices, while their arrogant, vain-glorious imitators filled the smaller ones. It is only necessary to see and hear the proceedings of any of the State Legislatures to become convinced of this fact, for while the leaders of these bodies are preeminently and punctiliously gentlemanly in their deportment, their followers carry into their deliberations the manners of the barn-yard, and the customs of a farm-house kitchen. They chew tobacco, and oftentimes smoke cigars while sitting in their seats, and the lobbies are always perfumed with the flavor of a score of pipes. As everybody uses tobacco in this section, however, this cannot be considered any more impolite than it would be to appear in a state of nudity among the Hottentots. The committees are made up of workingmen, in whom the mass of members have confidence, and it is only when the interests of the leaders conflict that any discussion arises over their reports, as they are generally adopted without discussion. Business is transacted in a manner which would astonish better informed and more parliamentary bodies on account of the accuracy of the system and its celerity. Useless or frivolous bills are lost in committees, and their ambitious advocates are satisfied with a few words of soft soap from some leader.

The two prominent questions which demand attention in the Southern Legislatures of this year are the Constitutional Amendment and the necessity which exists for providing some means of relief to the great number of debtors residing in this section. It is useless to expect a favorable reception of the first question at their hands, for all of the leading men of the South have already committed themselves against it. It is hard to imagine more complete unanimity of sentiment regarding any subject than that which exists here in opposition to the Amendment. One and all say that rather than disfranchise and brand those who have fought with and for them, they will remain forever without representation in Congress. They expect that the odious provisions will be forced on them, and are prepared to submit, though very reluctantly. The Legislature have referred the Amendment to a joint committee of both Houses, and their report, which will be rendered to-day, and will have been published in your telegraphic columns before this letter reaches you, is a foregone conclusion. It will be concurred in unanimously, as up to this time not a single member has been heard to express a desire to accept the Amendment, even on the ground of expediency. The fact that even if the Amendment should be adopted, the South has no assurance of a change in her condition, is an all-persuasive argument, to which every one here lends the ear of a willing convert.

It will be remembered by many who were close observers of the situation immediately following the surrender of the rebel armies, that the Northern press teemed with letters from the South promising that in the future the old party leaders would be shelved, and new men, springing from the bone and sinew of the land, the middle classes of the people, would assume control. It was expected that the masses of voters, disgusted with the calamitous results of the war, and holding the prime movers of the rebellion responsible for their misery, would look about for new men, in whom they could rely with unqualified confidence. It was predicted that one-legged, one-armed and disabled rebel soldiers would soon learn to lay their physical infirmities at the door of the men who led them into rebellion. Instead of this, however, we find that the old party hacks are still dominant, and it requires but a casual glance to discover the reason. The President, adopting a lenient policy, was not sustained by Congress, and the two controlling branches of the General Government, pulling each in a different direction, gave opportunities for demagogues to appeal to the people and to arouse their prejudices against what they were easily educated to believe as oppressive and cruel proscription, emanating from the National Legislature. By holding up the magnanimous and forgiving policy of Mr. JOHNSON, and comparing it with the course pursued by Congress, telling the people that he intended to forgive and forget, and teaching them that Congress was bent on keeping them forever in their present condition, they enlisted the sympathies of the voters with them, and again mounted the steps of office and power. Every word spoken in Congress against the South, expressing doubt as to the loyalty or intention of the old leaders, was used in such a manner as to make even the insignificant ex-rebel privates believe that they were personally affected by it. The Constitutional Amendment is the latest and most effective card gratuitously thrust into the hands of these men, and they are using it to their unqualified advantage. They say we have emancipated "our slaves, repudiated our debts, debts that we could have paid without a particle of injury to the pockets of the North, and which we were in honor bound to pay, and we have annulled our ordinance of secession, thereby disgracing the principles for which we all fought, and for which thousands of us bled and died, and what is the result? We have merely opened the door for more humiliating demands, and are, as yet, no nearer restoration or reconstruction than we were on the day we signed our parole." They appeal to the people for sympathy, because they themselves are proscribed, and they receive it without stint. To-day the South is just as much under the sway of her *anti-bellum* leaders as ever. They fill all the offices as in former times, and lead the people "by the noses, blindly," and the Radicals can thank themselves for giving them the cue of power. A prominent official here admitted to me yesterday, that when President JOHNSON first developed his policy, he, with other old politicians, felt the greatest discomfiture, for fear that the people would learn to love their magnanimous conquerors more than they did those who had fooled them into the war. "When Congress commenced its aggression," said he, "we felt reassured, and we have been getting back into our old places ever since. THAD. STEVENS is the best friend we old Democrats and war men of the South ever had, and from the bottom of my heart I thank him for having been instrumental in putting me on my feet again."

Propositions for the relief of debtors are almost numberless. It is agreed that stay-laws, being *ex post facto* in their operation regarding contracts, are worthless, as they are unconstitutional. At present the ordinary course of legal procedure in collecting debts in this State is such that a delay of a year and a half is effected when the creditor chooses to take advantage of it. The first term of Court is used for "docketing" all civil cases; the second for trial, and the third for judgment and execution. As there are but two terms of Court per annum, of course a delay of eighteen months can be easily accomplished. It is probable that the law will be so arranged at this session of the Legislature that a further stay of six months, making altogether two years, can be effected by providing that the execution shall be returned at the fourth term of Court, or the third after the case has been originally docketed. Two years' time for the redemption of real estate, sold under execution thus rendered, will also be given. This looks a little like repudiation; but the condition of the country warrants and demands just such legislation.

There are a few advocates of downright repudiation of private indebtedness here, and they advance an argument in support of their position which is very apt to catch the popular breeze, and it may have some influence in future political contracts. They say that during the war the State incurred a sacred debt of eighteen millions of dollars, with avowed intent and sacred promises to pay it. The Federal Government—they say "the Yankees, when they are making speeches on the subject, compelled us to repudiate this whole amount. It would not have cost them a cent to allow us to pay it; but they wanted to destroy our credit, so that we couldn't raise money to go to war again. They have thus justified repudiation on the part of the State, and have decided that it is constitutional. Now, why is it not just as sound docrine to apply the same remedy to private parties. Our credit, as a State, is gone, and by the influence of stay-laws our private credit has been impaired. With such specious arguments the demagogues capture the popular mind; and although I have no doubt but what the Georgia press at large will decry my statement, I assert plainly that there is danger of general repudiation in this section. Time will show that the people have become demoralized through the influence of pernicious stay-laws, which, by the way, are not of recent origin, but were first introduced and passed by the early State Legislatures under the Confederate Government, and they do not regard their indebtedness in the same sacred light as in former times. Men who are directly interested will, of course, be the loudest in support of this new financial revolution; and although the commencement already made is small, there is a possibility the movement will succed. Time alone can demonstrate the truth or falsity of my predictions.

E. P. B.

The Expected Shower of Shooting Stars.

LETTER FROM PROF. ELIAS LOOMIS.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

On the morning of Nov. 13, 1833, shooting stars were seen in extraordinary numbers throughout nearly the whole of North America. It was estimated that the number visible at a single station could not have been less than 200,000. The display began about midnight, but was not very remarkable until between 2 and 3 o'clock. There is no evidence that any remarkable display of meteors was seen on the same day either in Europe or Asia.

On the morning of Nov. 13, 1832, unusual numbers of shooting stars were seen throughout Europe. One observer counted forty-eight in five minutes. No unusual display was noticed on the same day in the United States.

On the morning of Nov. 12, 1799, meteors appeared as numerous as the stars, during a period of four hours. This display was noticed throughout Europe and America. An unusual number of meteors was recorded Nov. 9, 1698; also, near the same season of the year, in 1602, and at several previous dates extending back to the year 902.

These facts clearly indicate a cycle of about one-third of a century; and it is probable that there will be a repetition of the shower, either this year or the next, in some part of the world: but we cannot be sure that the principal display will take place in the United States.

It will be observed that the day of the year on which the great display occurs changes to the extent of three days in a century. Hence we may look for the greatest display this year on the morning of Nov. 14.

On the morning of Nov. 13, 1865, four observers at New-Haven saw four hundred and thirty shooting stars in less than two hours; while on the next morning less than half this number could be seen. This fact would lead us to expect the greatest number of meteors this year also on the morning of the 13th.

It is probable that the number of shooting stars will be considerably greater than the average on the mornings both of the 13th and 14th. The numbers may be expected to be greatest after midnight, and to increase until the commencement of the morning twilight.

The following directions are given to guide observers:

1. Observe in the open air, from a station which commands a good view of the heavens quite down to the horizon. Observations made from an open window are of but little value.

2. If it is desired to determine the whole number of meteors visible, at least four observers are necessary; and whenever a meteor is seen its number should be audibly announced, for the purpose of avoiding duplicates.

3. A majority of the November meteors move in paths which seem to diverge from a point or region in the constellation Leo, near the bend of the Sickle. It is important to determine accurately the dimensions and position of this area from which the meteors radiate; also the proportion of the numbers which do and those which do not conform to the general law.

4. As it is probable that on this occasion there will be a large number of observers at many different places, it will be a favorable opportunity for determining the height of particular meteors. Therefore, whenever a meteor appears so remarkable as to attract particular attention, the position of its path among the stars should be located, and the beginning and end of the path, the precise time of the observation, and the duration of the light should be carefully estimated. When the length of the path has been determined, the last observation will give the velocity of the meteor, which is an element of the greatest importance with respect to the theory of these bodies.

YALE COLLEGE, Nov. 9. E. L.

A Letter from Rufus Choate—His Apprehensions of the Cholera.

In 1838, when the cholera was raging in this country so dreadfully, and there was such alarm, RUFUS CHOATE and GEORGE N. BRIGGS were members of Congress from Massachusetts, and seem to have shared in the general apprehension. They used to call on Dr. SEWALL, who went from Essex, and married a sister of CHOATE, to ask if there were any cases in Washington. For some time the reply was "No;" but, at last, Dr. SEWALL told Mr. CHOATE that cases had occurred, when he immediately said: "Don't tell BRIGGS, doctor, he will have an attack before night." Soon after Mr. BRIGGS received the same intelligence, and exclaimed, "Don't tell CHOATE; it will frighten him to death." Probably the two were informed of the remark of the other, for some correspondence took place between them, each congratulating the other on his safe arrival home, especially as their way lay through New-York, which all were at that time dreading to enter, especially members of Congress, anxious then as now to live for their country. The following is the characteristic letter of Mr. CHOATE, as published in the life of Gov. BRIGGS:

SALEM, Aug. 12, 1832.

MY DEAR COLLEAGUE: I rejoice to have it under your hand that you got home so well, and have thus far escaped the fell destroyer of so much of our peace at Washington. Like you, I had formed various projects for stopping at Newark, Jersey City, Long Island, and where not; all ending in an internal, long, sleepless and terrific night at the Atlantic Hotel. The doctor and I found quarters in the same room. The moon shone as upon the city of the dead, and the only sounds from the streets I took to be the foo steps or the slow wheels, of the bearers of the suddenly sick, or those, more happy, whose sickness was all over. Between you and me, I came once or twice in the night to what old people call hysterics—a sort of rascally nervous inclination to *squeal* and kick up my heels, Fancy ministering to fear and fatigue; and when the morning star rose at length, it seemed to glitter and sing as on the day of the creation—so long and full of horror had been the night! So I sallied down to the wharf to take the New-Haven boat, and was told it was quarantined at New-Haven, and that it was doubtful if any mode of leaving the City for the eastward would be provided while the cholera continued. Having the premonitory symptoms very bad, I cleared for the Albany boat, shot up to Poughkeepsie, and came home, leaving my umbrella and twelve shirts (my wife says fifteen) at JARVIS', in Poughkeepsie. There I called a doctor, who proved a modest, clever, sensible fellow, a friend of PENDLETON and CLAY, and a most decided, prepared foe of all cholera. He said nothing ailed me. Whereupon I went to bed, gentle as a lamb, and slept like a rock. Our people here are cool on the occasion. They send me my last year's bill's to pay with as much punctuality as if all was straight, and receive my United States' bills as if they expected to live a thousand years. I am shocked at such a conduct. Yours, in all love and honor,

R. CHOATE.

The Interment of Federal Soldiers.

From the Petersburgh Index, Nov. 10.

We received yesterday the following note from a Federal officer, which, although not so requested, we publish as an act of justice. It inclosed an item, clipped from this paper, alleging that in the reinterment of the Federal dead the bodies were sometimes divided into four parts and each interred separately, to increase the receipts of those engaged in reburying them:

Editor of Index, Petersburgh, Va.:

SIR: Having been connected with the newspaper business for many years, I know some of your trials and tribulations. Allow me, therefore, with feelings of fraternal friendship, to say that the inclosed item is entirely spoiled by the fact that the reinterments are not done by contract, but by the Quartermaster Department, the work being under the direction of Brevet Lieut.-Col. JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., U. S. A. This is so well known that very many who read your item will see that you have been imposed upon by the "Northern man" referred to.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Centenary of Old John-street Church.

On the heels of the centenary of American Methodism comes that of the Old John-street Methodist Church, the cradle in which the infant was nursed and prepared for its great work all over the country; and yesterday the occasion was duly celebrated. Not long ago Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, in a speech, said that the John-street Church was as dear to Methodism as Faneuil Hall, the cradle of American Independence, is to our country. They could not celebrate the centenary of Methodism and leave out John-street. Said he: "You may as well leave out Hamlet in the play of Hamlet; you might as well lecture on the solar system and leave out the sun; as well celebrate the founding of the Roman Empire and leave out Rome and Romulus; celebrate the discovery of America and leave out CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS and San Salvador; celebrate the Reformation from Popery and leave out Germany and LUTHER; celebrate the founding of Virginia and leave out Jamestown and Capt. SMITH and POCAHONTAS; you might as well celebrate the landing of the Pilgrims and leave out Plymouth Rock and the old *Mayflower*; you might just as well celebrate the origin of Methodism in England and leave out JOHN WESLEY and the Old Foundry." So, yesterday, John-street Church celebrated its own centenary, and the people crowded the old sanctuary to its utmost capacity all day.

Rev. Bishop JANES preached in the forenoon from the text:

"The poor have the Gospel preached to them."

In the afternoon there was a love feast and a reunion meeting. At the latter meeting there were persons present from sixteen different States and also persons from various foreign countries. It was stated that the latest official returns from all the Conferences showed that the number of Methodists in this country had reached the round number of a million, which was claimed for this year. The exact number now, exclusive of traveling preachers, was 100,030,978, being a net gain of 101,019. This year had been the most successful, both spiritually and financially. During the day Father BOEHM, now in his ninety-first year, who used to travel with Bishop ASBURY, was present at the services.

In the evening, the Rev. Dr. J. P. NEWMAN, of New-Orleans, but formerly of this City, preached a sermon on "The Future of American Methodism." It was a learned and eloquent discourse, at the same time being within the comprehension of the most simple-minded listener. He selected as his text the following:

Blessed are ye that sow beside all waters.—Isaiah xxxii., 20.

The preacher proposed to bid farewell to the past century, taking encouragement and inspiration from its works, its successes and its triumphs for the operators of the future. The figure contained in the text was based on the custom of the ancient peasantry sowing their seed by the banks of the Nile and Jordan, and, leaving the figure, he suggested three points for consideration, as follows: First—The field of operation. Second—The special call of the Methodist Church as to the future. Third—The capabilities of that church for the work. Eminent writers had set down the year 1866 as one of great events—a year of consummation. It was a great age in which we should be glad to live, and generations yet unborn, when they read our history, would wish that they could have lived in such an age. It was an age in which Methodism had taken the world as its field, and men everywhere were turning their faces to the Cross. The progress of Christianity in all parts of the world was described at length. The Greeks, once powerful in intellect, but who fell by immorality, were about to be reinstated to liberty once more. Italy—the Italy of CICERO and of Paul—was free, and the Pope did not have revenue sufficient to sustain his court. This was what LUTHER had projected, and he thought that LUTHER was now on high looking down on this triumph of Christ, and shouting, "hallelujah." WILLIAM of Prussia, and his great Premier, BISMARCK, had broken up the German Confederation, and opened up the way for a Protestant evangelical gospel. In Mahommedan Turkey the Bible was now circulated, translated into the Arabic, and as the people embraced the truth as it is in JESUS, the Cross was being elevated in their hearts and the Crescent was sinking below the horizon—the Crescent was being obscured by the light of the Cross. In our own country Slavery had been abolished, and, doubtless, the ground work had been laid for the disenthralment, the elevation, the Christianizing of benighted Africa. The sable sons of the South would yet stretch their hands across the sea, and clasping the hands of the heathen yet in darkness, calling for help, and say, "We are coming to prepare the way of the Lord." The Atlantic telegraph was also one of the grand developments of the year. Methodism had been more successful in the country places than in the large towns and cities. In this City Methodism had not done its work sufficiently. Neither the Methodist Churches nor the churches of all other Protestant bodies in this City provided adequate accommodation for the population. Thickly-peopled districts had been abandoned, and churches had been planted in respectable neighborhoods. This was not aggressive work, especially in presence of the efforts being made by the Church of Rome. Methodism was undoubtedly the great and powerful rival of the Roman Catholic Church, and with the proper machinery at work, they would leave that crumbling Church behind in the race. The preacher sketched the plans of the Committee having charge of the Centenary Fund, as a part of the work for the future. It was to be a part of the future mission of the Methodist Church to be the guardian of civil liberty in this land. It was for them to declare the unity of the race, the common brotherhood of man, equality of mankind in all parts of the country before the altar and before the law. They also had a work to do in all other parts of the world. This foreign missionary work was to be a generous one.

At the conclusion of the services a collection was taken up, and the congregation dismissed.

The New-York City Sunday-School and Missionary Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held on Friday evening in the new Thirty-fifth-street Mission Chapel, near Tenth-avenue. There were 47 delegates present, including several prominent pastors of the churches. The President, W. W. CORNELL, Esq., occupied the Chair. Reports were submitted by the delegates of the various schools, showing an unusual degree of numerical and spiritual prosperity. Rev. D. L. MARKS, pastor in charge of the missions on the west side of the City, reported that the Thirty-fifth-street Mission was dedicated to God by Bishop JANES, D. D., on Sunday, Oct. 21, and since that time an interesting revival has been in progress. The cost of the chapel was $11,201 64; fixtures, $1,400; making a total of $12,601 64. The lot and chapel were presented as a donation from W. W. CORNELL, Esq., to the Society. During the month a new mission, corner of Broadway and Sixty-ninth-street, has been opened, with a present membership of over fifty children. The other missions are in a highly prosperous condition. During the past six months there has been an increase of 100 adult members and 177 Sunday scholars in mis ions on the west side of the City.

Rev. GEORGE HOLLIS, Pastor in charge of missions on the east side of the City, reported the missions in a highly prosperous condition. The Sixty-first-street Chapel is being rapidly finished, and will be dedicated on the 18th inst. During the month, 631 families have been visited, 40 children gathered into the school, 3,500 pages of tracts and 400 copies of "Good News" distributed, 20 sermons preached, 15 prayer and 40 class meetings attended, 2 funeral services preached by the Missionary, 12 Sunday-schools visited and one person baptized. The Report of the Treasurer shows a balance of $2,382 28 on hand. Reports of various committees were read, all showing the increased prosperity of the Society. The Committee appointed to prepare resolutions and present the same to the President, W. W. CORNELL, Esq., in acknowledgment of the Society's gratitude for his gift of Thirty-fifth-street Chapel and lots, reported that they had completed their duties and that the resolutions were ready for presentation. Rev. Dr. FOSTER then in a brief and eloquent speech presented them to the President, who received the offering with evident pleasure and satisfaction. The next meeting will be held in the Sixty-first-street Mission-rooms.

The Bible in Turkey.

Rev. J. G. BLISS, General Agent of the American Bible Society in the Levant, interested a very large and intelligent audience in the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church (Dr. ADAMS') last evening with an elegant and telling address upon "The Bible in Turkey and the East."

The reverend gentleman said, substantially: The night of bigotry of civil and religious despotism in the Turkish Empire has been long dark and gloomy, but, thank God! the night is now passing away, and the dawn of the morning already appears in the East. The area of the Turkish Empire is four times larger than that of France, and is occupied by 36,000,000 of human beings, divided into a half score of the most discordant and feudal races of men. Forty years ago Turkey was a century and a half behind the most obscure nation of the world in point of civilization. 'Tis really, so to speak, only the other day when the people of that vast Empire began to be civilized. It is an error far too prevalent among the men of to-day, that that nation is falling into ruin and decay. Reformations, extensive and far-reaching, are now in progress among the masses, and rapid advancement is being made on all hands in the direction of right. This is true, politically, religiously and educationally. The power to execute capital punishment upon offenders against the law has been taken out of the hands of the Pachas and vested in the Sultan alone; the practice of tormenting witnesses in order to gain a confession of the truth from them no longer exists; the bastinados are done away with, and religious freedom is in a good measure tolerated. The system of education is very extensive and complete, the law making it a penal offence for a father to have an adult son who cannot read. Constantinople boasts its twenty-nine public journals, while through the rest of the Empire are to be found fifteen others. The principal cities are being built up handsomely, so that to-day they appear to be two and one-half centuries ahead of what they were eight years ago. Then the Turks have vast cotton-growing districts; an army and navy that may not be sneered at; electric telegraph lines that sweep like a network over their whole land, beside two extensive railroads already finished and others in process of building. All these advantages have secrued to them within a few years, and I may safely say, that to the agency of the Bible and the religion it teaches, is mainly due the improvement which we behold to-day. Twenty-five years ago Protestant Christianity made its selections of central points in the Empire against which it could, possibly, operate with eventual success. The work was begun amid fire-brands, persecutions and even death itself. To-day, this same Christianity is so intrenched that naught can disturb or move it. The speaker then related several interesting anecdotes going to show the methods by which the work of scattering the Bibles among the people is accomplished in Turkey. In nine years 200,000 volumes of God's Book have been thus distributed, at a cost to the purchaser of one-third of their real value. This charge is demanded to prevent improper uses being made of the Bibles. The reverend gentleman then closed his address with an eloquent appeal to his audience to assist him in raising $50,000 with which to establish a large Bible House in the Levant.

Rev. Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK then followed in a few appropriate remarks, warmly advocating the great cause in which the American Bible Society is engaged in the East, and strongly seconding the appeal of the previous speaker, for funds with which to carry out its noble project.

After which a selection of the Psalms was sung, and the congregation dismissed with the Benediction.

New-York City Mission.

The New-York City Mission held a public meeting yesterday evening in the South Dutch Reformed Church, corner Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue. The object of the meeting was to lay before the Christian community, irrespective of denominations, the great work of City evangelization, and of preaching the Gospel to the masses. The large church was filled with a congregation highly interested in the proceedings, and attentive listeners to the addresses which were delivered. An impressive prayer was said by Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, after which Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., Chairman of the Executive Committee, made a stirring appeal on behalf of the unevangelized poor of the City, that they might be directed from the vicious courses into which so many of them were tempted, and taught the way to salvation. He said that not a thousandth part of the power which the churches could yield was directed to that object, and appealed most earnestly, not only to those who had given up their lives to the holy purpose of preaching the Gospel to do a greater work in this direction, but also to all others to whom the great truths of salvation were known, as the field was great and the laborers after all were few. There were many, very many lots, he said, in this Sodom who sat patiently allowing the evil to accumulate till it threatened them destruction. He concluded an eloquent address by praying that God might grant that through this very City Mission all should find an avenue for personal devotion, as they would be sure to find a labor fruitful in its reward.

Rev. JOSEPH J. MERGINS followed in a brief address, in which he gave interesting statistics setting forth the density of the population in certain portions of the City, and the limited supply of churches, mission-houses and other means of disseminating the Gospel. He gave details illustrative of the vast amount of labor done by the institutions now at work, and showed what might be done if only a portion of the means available was at the disposal of the workers. He also concluded with an earnest appeal for aid and coöperation.

Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, President of the Mission; Rev. Dr. ROGERS, pastor of the church; Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, and other reverend gentlemen delivered brief addresses of a like character, the proceedings closing with prayer.

St. Barnabas City Mission House.

Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., preached last evening, in Christ Church, the first of a series of sermons, to be continued through the working season of the Church, in the interest of St. Barnabas Protestant Episcopal City Mission House, No. 304 Mulberry-street. The sermon was an accurate and forcible picture of the crying wants which such a house aims to meet, as a temporary home for the orphan or deserted or abused child, the destitute friendless or sick stranger, the penitent runaway from home, just on the brink of ruin in a strange city, for for the broken-hearted and contrite outcast, over whom has come the longing to return to a better life. This house of charity and mercy, at the beginning of this its second winter in the cause of the very poor and the very degraded, asks for the kindly interest of all. It appeals to all those who would do their part as good citizens to cleanse this great Babylon of its sad spots and stains, who would do their part to ensure for coming generations a home of order and moral elevation. A special appeal is now made for contributions to enable the managers to provide a Thanksgiving dinner for those dependent on them.

The Supposed Suicide Case in Eighth-avenue—Inquest by Coroner Gover—Death the Result from an Overdose of Laudanum.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER at No. 272 Eighth-avenue, over the body of WILLIAM SIMPSON, whose suicide was noticed in yesterday's TIMES. Deceased was proprietor of a drug store at the above number, and had swallowed a large dose of laudanum on Saturday afternoon; and as he had been laboring under a fit of despondency, the inference seemed natural that the act was that of suicide. For some time past, Mr. SIMPSON had indulged in the excessive use of intoxicating liquor, but for some days previous to the death had suddenly abstained from drinking; it is supposed that the drug was taken as a stimulant, and not for the purpose of self-destruction. After the Coroner had impanelled a jury, the following evidence was elicited:

Ann Simpson, being sworn, deposed: Deceased was my husband; he has been in the habit of drinking some time, but up to three months since he had been temperate; since that time and up to last Sunday he has been drinking freely; since Sunday he has not drank anything that I know of; on Friday he was very desponding; about 12 o'clock, night before last, he came up stairs; I was in bed, which appeared to anger him; he took a small bottle out of his pocket, which contained laudanum, and said he would swallow it; he then went down stairs, when I followed and found the small bottle of laudanum on the mantel-piece; I put it in my pocket and went up-stairs; ten minutes I came down again and saw a shelf bottle of laudanum on the table; deceased said he had taken some out of the large bottle; I went to bed; between seven and eight o'clock yesterday morning I came down stairs and found him still asleep, breathing very hard; I did not disturb him till noon, but could not rouse him then; becoming alarmed, I called one of the clerks, who tried to rouse him, without success, however; about two o'clock I sent for a doctor, but when he arrived, at 3 o'clock, deceased had breathed his last; deceased had on several occasions, when intoxicated, threatened to destroy himself, but never when sober.

Wm. L. Taylor, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Simpson, testified to having been called by Mrs. Simpson to see deceased about 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, in company with Abram Griggs, another clerk; at that time deceased was lying on the lounge, breathing heavily, and pulse quite feeble; he started for a physician, but on his return with one found his employer was dead.

Abram Griggs testified that Mrs. Simpson had told him, at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, that her husband had during the previous night attempted to drink a quantity of laudanum out of a small bottle, but she had knocked it out of his hand before he could do so; she also said he had not drank any liquor lately.

No other evidence of interest or importance offering, the case was closed and given to the Jury, when they rendered the following verdict:

"That WILLIAM SIMPSON, the deceased, came to his death by taking an overdose of laudanum on the 10th day of November, 1866."

The deceased was a native of Scotland, 46 years of age, and had borne an excellent reputation among his neighbors.

The Body of a Missing Man Found in the North River—Possible Murder.

Since Tuesday evening last, the 6th inst., FRANCIS MCALEER disappeared from his residence, and none of his friends could succeed in tracing him. Officer PETTIT, of the Sixteenth Precinct, while on post in West-street, yesterday morning, found the dead body of the missing man floating in the slip at the foot of West Twenty-sixth-street, when Coroner GOVER was notified of the facts, and he gave orders for the body to be removed from the water. Subsequently the Coroner and the Police heard that sundry rumors were in circulation to the effect that the deceased had been assaulted by some persons as yet unknown, with whom it is said MCALEER has been at bitter enmity, who had pitched him off the dock into the river. Our reporter made some further inquiry, and learned that the deceased and an acquaintance had had frequent dispute about a certain young woman whom they held in mutual high esteem. These misunderstandings had at length culminated in a fierce and angry quarrel, when some of the deceased's relatives received sundry mysterious warnings not to allow MCALEER to go near the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, or "some one would fix his flint for him."

Yesterday afternoon deceased's remains were removed to the residence of his brother at No. 206 West Sixteenth-street, where a superficial examination was made of the body by Deputy Coroner JOHN BEACH, M. D. He found several severe contusions and scratches about the head and face, but he was unable to determine whether they had been received before or after death. A *post-mortem* examination will be made to-day before the inquest, when further developments may be anticipated. The Sixteenth Precinct Police, under the command of Capt. HEDDEN, are endeavoring to follow out the small thread of suspicion they have obtained, some particulars of which are withheld at their request. The remains when found were in an advanced state of decomposition.

Blasting Rocks Without Warning.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to call your attention to the great danger of the present system of blasting rocks in the City without any proper warning being given. On Saturday last I was walking in Fourth-avenue, near Forty-eighth-street, when I observed an Irish laborer on the other side of the avenue yelling and gesticulating in a manner that led me to suppose he was either drunk or insane. As I got nearer to him I heard him say "Can't yer hould on fur a minit?" As I saw no particular reason why I should "hould on," at this man's bidding, I continued my walk, and was presently startled by a loud explosion about fifty feet distant, some of the fragments of rock falling quite near me.

Now, it would be quite easy for those who have charge of the blasting operations to exhibit a large sign with the word "Blast" thereon, which would notify all of what was about to take place. To set an Irish laborer to shout out an unintelligible warning to passers-by is, of course, useless. I may add that, not long since, some fragments of rock from a blast struck the back windows of the houses in Forty-ninth-street, causing considerable alarm to the inmates.

W.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

OLD BUSHWICK VS. NEWTOWN.

The return game between the Newton Club of Newtown, L. I., and the Old Bushwick Club, was played on Saturday, on the grounds of the latter at Greenpoint. Some good batting was displayed on both sides. The game was closely contested throughout, as will be seen by the score. Double plays are attributed to JONES and ALLISON, on one side, and to HAMER and MCCOY on the other. The following is the score:

OLD BUSHWICK.	Outs.	Runs.	NEWTOWN.	Outs.	Runs.
Eggleston, p.	2	4	Tilton, c.	2	4
Fleiskman, c. f.	3	3	Hamer, 2d b.	2	3
Conselyea, 2d b.	3	3	Nafis, p.	1	4
"Navy Jones," s. s.	4	2	McCoy, 1st b.	4	2
Kerlin, l. f.	2	5	Bailey, r. f.	1	3
Wakefield, 3d b.	1	3	Leveridge, l. f.	5	1
Littell, r. f.	3	2	Rightner, s. s.	2	4
Allison, 1st b.	1	3	Westerfield, 3d b.	1	3
Moller, c.	2	2	Baldwin, c. f.	3	3
Total	21	26	Total	21	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Old Bushwick	4	6	7	1	1	6	1—26
Newtown	5	2	6	11	2	0	1—27

Fly-catches—Old Bushwick, 2; Newtown, 3.
Left on Bases—Old Bushwick, 6; Newtown, 6.
Home Runs—Eggleston, 2; Nafis, 1.
Scorers—Messrs. BROOKS and NEWMAN.
Umpire—Mr. CHAS. MILLS, of Atlantic Club.
Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

SHETHAR & NICHOLS VS. HOWARD SANGER & CO.

The employes of these well-known establishments indulged their base ball proclivities on Saturday, on the Mutual Ground, Hoboken, with the following result:

SHETHAR & NICHOLS.	Outs.	Runs.	HOWARD, SANGER & CO.	Outs.	Runs.
Childs	2	3	Millard	2	4
John Nichols	1	5	Clark	3	2
Geo. Tompkins	3	4	Wells	3	5
W. C. Waring, Jr.	5	2	James	5	1
James Chapin	3	3	Willis	2	2
E. Hall	4	3	Leiberworth	2	2
L. W. Ketchum	2	3	McCandless	1	4
H. Taylor	2	3	Stafford	4	3
John Gibson	2	3	Penoyer	2	2
Total	24	29	Total	24	22

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
Shether & Nichols	3	2	3	0	11	4	0	6—29
Howard, Sanger & Co.	9	1	2	4	1	2	0	3—22

Umpire—Mr. MENZIES.

THE MUTUAL CLUB—CLOSING DAY'S PLAY.

The well-known Mutual Club wind up their season's play this afternoon with an old-fashioned muffin game. At the conclusion of the game mine host PERRY will entertain the Mutuals and their friends to a tip-top chowder, and all the "fixins" appertaining thereto. As the Mutuals are immense on their muffin games, and the hospitality of Father PERRY is proverbial, a high old time may be looked for. The Mutuals extend an invitation to the fraternity in general to join them.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A BURGLARIOUS BLACKSMITH—CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

On Saturday night, CHARLES DIMOND, a blacksmith, 26 years of age, of No. 125 Greenwich-street, went on a spree and became grossly intoxicated. While in this condition DIMOND attempted to break in the basement door of NICHOLAS KENGLE's Intelligence Office, No. 120 Greenwich-street, but he was detected in the act and arrested by GEORGE BERRY, who slept up stairs. DIMOND was handed over to the custody of Officer JOHNSON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who brought him before the magistrate yesterday morning, when the prisoner was committed for trial in default of bail.

A FIVE POINTS ROBBERY.

JOHN SCHRIBLEY, a German, of No. 57 Bayard-street, while intoxicated, met KATE DOUGLASS, SARAH LAGIN, SARAH SPRINGSTEIM and ANNA KEHOE in the Five Points, who decoyed him into a house of ill fame and robbed him of $250 in United States Treasury notes and a gold watch. Roundsman MCDONNELL, of the Sixth Precinct, heard of the transaction and arrested the women above named. When arraigned before the Court the complainant could not make an affidavit, but the prisoners were held for further examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A CAR-DRIVER IN TROUBLE.

WILLIAM EAGAN, a driver on the Forty-second-street Railroad line, was arrested yesterday on a charge of culpable carelessness and willful neglect, in running car No. 3 of the above-named line over a little boy named PATRICK DORAN, terribly mangling him thereby, and rendering the amputation of his left leg necessary. The occurrence took place on Saturday, shortly after the hour of noon. A brother of the injured boy, who was with him at the time, says that he and PATRICK signaled to the driver to stop the car, instead of doing which he kept on at the same pace, simply telling the boys to "jump on." This they attempted to do—one at the rear and the other at the front platform. ANDREW succeeded in getting on safely, but poor PATRICK tripped and fell beneath the wheels, both of which passed over him, as above stated. EAGAN was committed for examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Burnside, of Rhode Island, and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Maryland, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Cadwallader, Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman House. M. Aucawagla, of the Spanish Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. John Hamilton, Canada West, is at the Brevoort House. Hon. H. R. Low, Monticello, and Lenton Stephens, Georgia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. R. Arnold, United States Army, is at the Astor House.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—At a late hour on Saturday night ELLEN JOHNSON, 20 years of age, a native of England, made an attempt at suicide by jumping into the North River at the foot of Bank-street, having an infant in her arms. The unfortunate woman was, however, rescued by two sailors from the schooner *White Swan*, lying in the slip near by. She was sent to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections by Justice LEDWITH.

A NEGRO STABBING AFFRAY.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, EDWARD THOMPSON, of No. 42 Thomas-street, quarreled with another colored man, known as "Bummer CHARLEY," when THOMPSON was severely stabbed by his opponent, the wound being considered a dangerous one. THOMPSON was removed to the New-York Hospital, while his assailant escaped arrest.

SERIOUS CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—About 8 o'clock last evening JOHN O'DONNELL, of No. 79 West Forty-sixth street, was run over by car No. 47 of the Third-avenue line. Mr. O'DONNELL endeavored to jump off the front platform, at the corner of Twenty-seventh street, but slipped and fell in front of the car, having his leg crushed by the wheels. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

A WIFE BRUTALLY BEATEN.—OWEN HAVEY, residing at No. 217 Elizabeth-street, quarreled with his wife CATHARINE last evening while intoxicated, and so brutally beat her that her life is despaired of. The infuriated husband was arrested by Officer BARBER, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and the injured wife was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ROBBING ON THE CARS.—A number of persons have recently been robbed on the City cars, among them Mr. FREDERICK WOBBLE, residing at 427 Pacific-street, who was relieved of his pocket book, while on a car near the corner of Atlantic and Furman streets, on Saturday night. Mr. WOBBLE's loss amounts to $127, together with some valuable papers. JOSEPH KLEGG was arrested by Detective VAN WAGNER, on the charge of picking pockets at the Fulton Ferry, on Saturday evening. He was held to answer. Mr. FARNSWORTH, residing in Oxford-street, was robbed, a few nights since, on a Myrtle-avenue car, of $38 in bills and a check for $500. The thief was not arrested.

TILL-TAPPING.—WM. JONES, aged 20 years, and PETER LEROY, aged 21 years, were arrested on Saturday night on the charge of robbing the money-drawer of ROZELL & BLACK, No. 233 Fulton-avenue, and the drawer of the store of JOHN MCGLINN, No. 279 Myrtle-avenue. The accused had $14 75 in their possession when taken into custody. They were held for examination.

PROSTRATED IN A FIT.—Rev. WILLIAM MORRIS, of No. 51 West 26th-street, New York, fell in a fit at Fulton Ferry, on Saturday evening. Officer BUCK, of the 42d Precinct Police, took him to the other side of the river, by which time he had recovered sufficiently to go to his home without aid.

INDECENT EXPOSURE.—A farmer named EDGAR BAYLIS, residing at Springfield, L. I., was arrested by Sergt. ROGERS, on Saturday, for indecently exposing his person at several places. He was taken before Justice CORNWELL, and gave bail to appear for examination to-day.

THE CANVASSERS OF ELECTION.—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will meet as a Board of Canvassers this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Supervisors will meet to canvass the county vote on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in a house in Smith, near Bergen streets, causing but slight damage.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 10.

FLOUR quiet and easier; No. 1 Spring, $11 75 @$12 25; Amber Winter, $13@$13 50; White Western Canada, $15@$17. WHEAT heavy and inactive; no sales reported. CORN active; 65,000 bushels sold at $1 14½@$1 16, including 56,000 bushels in the afternoon at $1 15 on the spot, and $1 11 to arrive in all next week. OATS—45,000 bushels sold at 57c. for Michigan, and 60c. for Ohio and No. 2 Chicago, closing dull and inactive. BARLEY—40,000 bushels to arrive on private terms; Canada about $1 11@$1 12½. RYE and PEAS quiet and nominal. PORK, $28. LARD, 15½c.@16c. WHISKY, $2 38. CANAL FREIGHTS closed firmer to New-York: Wheat, 17½c.@18c.; Corn, 14c. ½ @15c. RECEIPTS for 24 hours—65,553 bbls. Flour, 1,624,373 bushels Grain, 712,956 bushels Wheat, 446,451 bushels Corn, 193,436 bushels Oats, 755,815 bushels Barley, 116,036 bushels Rye. CANAL EXPORTS for 24 hours—1,270 bbls. Flour, 145,200 bushels Wheat, 146,846 bushels Corn, 13,700 bushels Oats, 27,576 bushels Barley, 26,820 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and declined 25c. WHEAT dull and 10c. lower, closing at $2 for No. 1, and $1 79@$1 87 for No. 2. CORN declined 4c.; sales at 88c.@88½c. for No. 1, and 83c.@85c. for No. 2. OATS quiet and declined 1c.@1½c.; sales at 40c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES $2 34. HOGS heavy and declined 10c.@15c. ℔ 100 lbs. FREIGHTS dull. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—5,000 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn, 59,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 hogs. SHIPMENTS TO-DAY—9,000 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 11,500 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR and WHEAT dull. WHISKY steady at 34c., in bond. HOGS active; sales 3,100 head at $6 75 @$7; gross receipts, $2,800 head. LARD in demand at 13c. New MESS PORK, $25; old, $31. Gold 144½.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Nov. 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR very dull. WHEAT—$2 04 for No. 1, and $1 85 for No. 2. CORN—94c. for No. 1. OATS—$4 50 for No. 2. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—3,000 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS TO-DAY—3,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,400 bbls. at $12@$12 25 for No. 1 Spring; $14 for Red Winter; $15 for White; $15 75@$16 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 30,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 35, and 2,000 bushels Chicago Springton private terms. CORN quiet. BARLEY dull and unchanged; sales 24,000 bushels up Lake at 93c.@95c., in bond. RYE quiet; Canada held at $1 26, with buyers at $1 25; no sales. PEAS scarce and nominal at $1 29@$1 31, in bond. CANAL FREIGHTS ½c.@1c. higher to New-York: Flour, 60c.; Wheat and Peas, 15c.; Corn, 12½c.; Barley, 12c.; Rye, 13½c.; Oats, 9c. To Troy and Albany—Wheat, 13c.; Corn, 10½c.; Barley, 10c.; Rye, 11½c.; Oats, 8c. LAKE IMPORTS—84,000 bushels Wheat, 57,400 bushels Barley, 8,400 bushels Rye, 2,500 bushels Peas. CANAL EXPORTS—2,979 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Wheat, 1,900 bushels Corn, 117,000 bushels Barley, 24,000 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Peas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 10.

FLOUR very dull and unchanged. WHEAT easier at $2 70@$2 75 for Choice; $2 80@$2 85 for Fancy; no demand for low grades. CORN is drooping at 75c.@78c. for new; 90c.@$1 03 for Old. OATS drooping at 50c.@51½c. PROVISIONS dull and unsettled; Lard dull at 15c.@15½c. for Choice Leaf. WHISKEY strong at $2 33 for free; $2 35 in bond.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Nov. 10.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT 2c.@3c. lower on Spring; other grades firm; new White Michigan, $2 97; Amber, $2 78@$2 79; No. 1 Spring, $2 24@$2 25. CORN, shade lower; sales at 97½c.@98c. for mixed. OATS 3c. lower; sales at 46c. FREIGHTS—9c. on Corn to Buffalo.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Nov. 10.

NAVAL STORES are lower. CRUDE TURPENTINE, $5 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $2 25 for Hard. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 72c.@73c. RESIN quiet. TAR, $2 50. COTTON lower; Middling, 32c.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 11—*In steamship Columbia, from Glasgow*—A. Rankin, Mrs. H. Mackie, Mrs. Cahill, Miss S. A. Cahill, John Cahill, Mrs. Robert Wishart and child, Miss Maggie Cooper, Miss M. Young, A. Bennett, E. S. Harris, W. C. Wilson, Miss M. Wilson, Masters James and George Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Sr., Miss Sallie C. Wilson, Geo. Foy, Alex. White, Edward Arnold, and others in the steerage.

Nov. 11—*In steamship Palmyra, from Liverpool*—Mme. G. Niessen and child, Mme. Clara F. Niessen, Capt. Hamill, Mr. Turner, E. Macauley, wife and 2 children, Mrs. R. Desanges, James Waldron and wife, Mr. Drielsma, wife and daughter, Mr. Leland, Mr. Harrison, Miss Betts, Geo. Pitt, and 537 in the steerage.

In steamship Pioneer, from Cow Bay—Mrs. Stanwood and child, James Baird, Jessie Baird, D. Lang, P. Rea, J. Reid, W. Wilson, J. Henderson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 43 | Sun sets....... 4 45 | Moon sets.... 9 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10 58 | Gov. Island.11 47 | Hell Gate... 1 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 11.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Ferrier, Glasgow Oct. 27, with mdse. and 183 passengers to Francis Macdonald. Experienced strong westerly gales to the Banks. 6th inst., lat. 45 56, lon. 45 52, spoke steamship Manhattan, bound E.; 8th, lat. 43 35, lon. 58 42, spoke ship Mary Dunkee, strg. E.

Steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Key West 4th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Benner & Brown. Experienced very heavy weather during the passage.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool Oct. 27, with mdse. and 556 passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Moneka, Libby, Charleston, S. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livington, Fox & Co.

Steamship Raleigh, Bartlett, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans 8 ds., with mdse and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Long, Cow Bay 5 ds., to Snow & Burgess.

Steamer Continental, Baker, Savannah 72 hours, with cotton to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer Glaucus, Gale, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Empire, Price, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Santee, ——, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to C. H. Pierson.

Bark May Flower, (of New-Haven,) Ellingwood, Barbados 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Left no vessels. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy northerly winds.

Bark Volant, (of St. John, N. B.,) Snow, Antwerp 43 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Edward Hill, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Kirby, Nuevitas 16 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to Thos. J. Owen.

Brig Humming Bird, (Br.,) Earl, Windsor 8 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney.

Brig Vitoria, (Span.,) Coll, St. Johns, P. R., 18 ds., with tobacco, sugar, &c., to Rivera, Cordoza & Co.

Brig Arichat West, (of Arichat,) Paon, Glace Bay 8 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Bomerang, (Br.,) Edgett, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Minnie Repplier, Conover, Boston 5 ds., with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Adams, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Alice B., ——, Boston, with linseed.

Schr. H. Perkins, Mayo, Boston, with linseed.

Schr. Electric Spark, Phillips, New-Bedford.

Schr. Edwin A. Lozier, Newcomb, Wellfleet.

Schr. Emma & Ellen, Anderson, Middletown.

Schr. Dictator, Walleson, New-Bedford.

Sailed.

10th—Steamers Arizona, City of Paris, Louisiana, Atalanta, Deutchland, Saragossa, Mercedita, A. J. Ingersoll, Thames, Geo. Cromwell, Mississippi, San Salvador, Niagara, Hatteras, Washington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Arr. steamers Oriental, from New-York; Geo. B. Upton, Charleston; Wm. P. Clyde, New-York; ships British Queen, Liverpool; Fanny Forsyth, do.; Old Dominion, Shields; barks Annie Ada, London; Vortex, do.; Almira Coombs, Matanzas; Sagadohive, Savannah; A. N. Franklin, do.; Hadley, Baltimore; brigs Margaret Hain, Smyrna; Autumn, Surinam; H. G. Emory, Fortune Islands; John Freeman, Mobile.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 11.—Arr. ship America, Mortimer, Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—Arr. bark Sea Eagle, from Grand Turk, T. I.

Miscellaneous.

The French steam frigate Themis is at anchor at Quarantine.

Foreign Ports.

At Neuvitas, Oct. 25, brig Nellie Antrim, for New-York in 1 week.

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS,
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
NEW PATENTED
STEAM ENGINE.
SAVES 40 PER CENT IN FUEL.
☞ Send for a circular.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver: the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT. Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL. No. 96 Liberty-st.

LUMBER, LUMBER, LUMBER.
20,000 feet superior White Pine, 1 inch, 1¼ inch, 1½ inch and 2 inch, for sale by O. N. LOOMIS, Binghamton, N. Y.

DOUBLE GUNS, $10, $15, $20, $30, $40, $50, $75, $100; also a variety of fishing tackle. Sent by express to order by J. & J. BRUSH, No. 183 Bowery. A few second-hand double guns.

DRESS-MAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, at much less than usual charges, and warranted to suit, at No. 124 4th-av. Inquire of Mrs. THOMPSON in the skirt-store.

ALL WHO USE THEM SAY SINGER'S SPRING BEDS are the best. No harbor for bug $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

WOOD TURNING—BY STEAM-POWER—EXecuted with neatness and despatch, at short notice at No. 450 Water-st., New-York.

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000 IN GREENBACKS.

KELLEY'S GRAND

NORTH AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT.

Will be given at the Wabash-av. Rink, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 17, 1866,

200,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,

VALUED AT $600,000,

will be presented to ticket holders, including

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

TICKETS $1 EACH.

Five for $4 50; 10 for $8.

Agents are requested to make returns for all tickets sold, and return all unsold on the 17th inst. All tickets not paid for by the evening of the 17th will be canceled. All orders for tickets up to the evening of the 17th will be filled.

All communications should be addressed to

A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
No. 105 Randolph-st.,
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"Only infallible remedies known."
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"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

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For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bedbugs, Moths, Fleas, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c., &c.
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BISHOP PILLS,
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For Nervous and Sick Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Colics, Chills, Fevers, and general derangement of the Digestive Organs.
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J. W. BRADLEY'S
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The Latest Styles in Great Variety,

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These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.
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A CONCENTRATED SOAP for Family, Laundry and Hotel use. Half the Soap and half the Labor, and your Clothes are Cleaner, Brighter and Sweeter, a result magical as pleasing and satisfactory. SAVONINE will not run the most delicate color, proving it cannot injure the most delicate fibre. The cost so small, the result so great, that the poorest housekeeper, when familiar with its value, will call it

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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 635, Nov. 10, 1866.
30, 29, 9, 56, 13, 17, 46, 57, 2, 15, 71, 3, 73.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 636, Nov. 10, 1866.
25, 51, 66, 49, 52, 12, 34, 45, 39, 3, 54, 4, 48.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 535, Nov. 10, 1866.
47, 39, 41, 43, 26, 5, 20, 23, 30, 59, 52, 14.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 536, Nov. 10, 1866.
34, 46, 48, 51, 36, 77, 75, 41, 16, 15, 58, 66.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

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